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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,331—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 1,905 Tons, 2 6 H. P. Commander R. L. Turner, on SATURDAY, the 5th October at 5 p. m., calling at Ruttnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Allepey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Callingapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busserah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the "CALCUTTA" 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. R. Mason, on THURSDAY, the 3rd October 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Mason, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd, October 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 110 H.P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 7th October 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 210	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	300	220	80
Port Said	380	240	80
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	400	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	510	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

HALL LINE.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 409 H. P.,

WILL sail about the 5th October for LIVERPOOL direct. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Raguzin, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th October 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. } First Class, Cologne to London }	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 14th Sept., 1878.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S S. COLUMBIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SITUATION as a PIECE GOODS SALESMAN, or as an Assistant in an European Mercantile Firm by a young and respectable Parsee. He commands a thorough experience in the Trade, can arrange Indents, and has a complete knowledge in Prints and Fancy Goods. He has served several European Mercantile firms for upwards of 20 years, and for the last five years he was engaged as a salesman in one of the oldest and most respectable firms in Bombay. He holds unexceptional testimonials of character and proficiency, and is in a position to give most satisfactory references. Apply to "R," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	W. E. Breeze	7th Oct.
—	KHIVA	1609	450	G. Lee	14th do.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	21st do.
—	GEELONG	1831	250	C. Fraser	28 h do.
(s)	HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W. Haselwood	4th Nov.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman	15th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

2 cases parian figures.
1 „ colored prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.

By order of the mortgagee, Chugun Muyachund and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Kagdee Husunbhoy Ruffeebhoy.

H R H 1—6 bales paper.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Harbour Defences, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Defences Work Yard, Mazagon, on TUESDAY, the 15th October 1878, at 1-30 p. m., the undermentioned stores viz.:—

Considerable quantities of chunam kunker, road metal, sand, iron rails with fish plates and bolts complete, crossings and points, &c., iron tanks, hay-presses, pile-driving engines row boats, besides a large number of iron earth shoots, and miscellaneous stores suitable for quarry work.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

2 bales English permanent hay grass seeds, few fancy purdah carpets, and single sets of English harness.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MORTON'S OILMANSTORES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd October at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs H. F. S ares & Co. and on account and at the risk of Abdool Caim Surrufally.

A K.S.—25 cases Morton's oilmanstores comprising asparagus, castor oil fresh herrings, lobster, tart fruits John Bull mush room, beef and Harvey sauce, raisins, figs, hair restorer, Worcester sauce, Oxford sausages, capers, currents, spice &c.

Also on account at the risk of Abdool Caim Surrufally.

2 Barrels hams in canvas.

SALE OF superior perfumery, comfits, medicines, and oilmanstores from G. F. Coward & Co.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd October at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of superior perfumery and oilmanstores just landed ex s s Teheran comprising peppermint and assorted lozenges, comfits, and drops, sedlets powder, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, essence of ginger and peppermint, tincture rhubarb, and myrrh, spirits of lavender and hartshorn, chlorodyne, Dalby's carmunitive, laudnum, glycerine, essence of rose, assorted essences, smelling salt, aromatic vinigrette, Prince of Wales pomade cold cream, Circassian cream, bear's grease, macassar oil, marrow oil, rose lipsalve, milk of rose, golden and lavendar oil, maccassar pomade, camphorated and Victoria dentifrice, nail brushes, balsam capivi, violet powder, face powder, assorted sauces, household jams, epsom salt, &c.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES AND DEAD STOCK AT CARNAC BUNDER.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M.

Landed ex Troopships from Cyprus.

A quantity of Commissariat stores, comprising flour, parched grain, powa, rice, tobacco, dates, dhall, ghee, about 10,000 lbs. of gram, a large quantity of bran, &c, and dead stock.

SALE OF DAMAGED COFFEE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 4th instant at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION in small lots at the TOWN CUSTOM HOUSE on account of the concerned. S B and Co. Marseilles 297 bags of coffee more or less sea damaged in the squall on the night of the 30th ultimo whilst in a cargo boat alongside the steamer "India" in the Bombay harbour.

AUCTION SALE of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 light hanging argandlustres, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 18 light chandeliers, 5 and 6 light candelabra, wall argand lamps and bracket, hanging globe lamps, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, star and plain cut glassware, plated and porcelain wares, blackwood furniture, &c., at Marine Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY next, the 10th inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 2nd Floor of their wines in Marine Street, Fort, the Goods described above, of which full particulars will shortly appear.

Catalogues will be published and the goods will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT THE RIDGE, MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 15th October, at 6 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the choice and rare plants in tubs and pots comprising a splendid collection of new and rare crotons, several varieties of very fine-named standard roses, arancaria, aralis, acalypha, caladiums, congeinvillias, draceenas, polvrea, alcasias, stephanotis, marantas, antigonon, &c., &c., the property of J. A. Cassels, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable stock in trade consisting of 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 30 light chandeliers, 2, 4, and 8 light hanging argand lustres by Nash, 1, and 2, light wall lustres by Nash, 1, 2, and 3 light wall brackets, hanging globe lamps by Bishop, 4, 5, 6, and 12 light candelabra and candlesticks, wine and water glasses, light tumblers, wall papers &c., &c., at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Building.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Khoja Mahomed Jatha, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, and the following days, sale commencing at 1 p. m., the whole of the valuable stock in trade of the above named deceased.

Catalogues will be published and the goods will be on view a week before the day of sale.

SALE OF handed Property in Lawrence DeLima Street, at Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee, Roychund Tutta, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Bhasker Pandoorungjee, Damoder Pandoorungjee, Succaram Pandoorungjee and Anunta Pandoorungjee, in pursuance of the Power of Sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of June 1873, the right, title, and interest of the said Mortgagors in the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazundaree ground, together with the messuage or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Mazagon without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, and fronting towards the west side of the public now called Lawrence De Lima Street, containing by admeasurement 216 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the Lawrence De Lima Street, on the west by the house of the late Sorabjee Jehangeerjee, on the north by the sweeper's passage belonging to the said house, and on the south by the property of the said Sorabjee Jehangeerjee, and which said premises are assessed under No. 20 in the assessment book and No. 30 in the Fazundaree book, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bhasker Pandoorungjee and other brothers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1878.

APOLLO BUNDER.
NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP which lately existed between FRANCIS KERNER and WILLIAM BOOTH GREEN, at the APOLLO BUNDER REFRESHMENT ROOMS, CEASED on the 4th September last, since which date the said Francis Kerner has no interest or responsibility in the affairs of the said business which will in future be carried on by the undersigned in a manner which they trust will secure to them a continuation of the kind patronage hitherto extended to the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms.

GREEN & JARVIS,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st October 1878.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY next, the 7th instant, GOODS of every description will be received for conveyance to and from all Stations.

The restriction as to packages weighing above 250 pounds in weight and the extra charge of two annas per maund for ferry across the Nerbudda River will then cease.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after October 15th, the Down Mail will leave Colaba at 9 p.m. Madras time Surat 5-10 a.m., Broach 7, Baroda 8-54, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 11-40 a.m.

The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 3 5 p.m., Baroda 6, Broach 7-45, Surat 9-55, and arrive at Colaba at 6-10 a.m.

The Down Mixed will leave Colaba at 6-30 a m., and arrive at Surat at 7 p m.; Surat at 8-40 a.m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 7-35 p m.; Ahmedabad at 12-5 noon, and arrive at Wudhwan at 6-30 p.m.

The Up Mixed will leave Wudhwan at 8-15 a.m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 2-35 p m; Ahmedabad 7-15 a m., and arrive at Surat at 6-5 p.m.; Surat 6-20 a.m., and arrive at Colaba at 6-50 p m.

For further particulars please to see the Time Tables which will be exhibited at all Stations in the course of a few days.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES to the different Factories of this Company during the coming Cotton Season. A deposit of Rupees 500 must accompany each Tender. Details may be obtained on application at the Company's Offices. Tenders to be lodged with us on or before noon on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

NOTICE.

COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office in Bruce Lane, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th November 1878, at 2-30 p. m., for the purpose of passing the Final Accounts of the Liquidation and receiving the Statement of the Liquidator.

J. GUSTADJEE,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 1st October 1878.

SAMPLES OF HILL TEA DIRECT FROM THE PLANTATION,
Retail, at Wholesale Rates for Cash.

ALL FINE TEAS, FRESH, FROM SPRING FLUSHES.

IN two lb. *Lead foil* packets, black, green, half of each, or mixed. Two packets (4 lbs.) in one well secured parcel by post (paid) for Rs. Five only.

Apply with remittance by currency note, hoondy, cheque, or money order (former should be posted in halves) to E. D'ABREU, Manager, Cheera-Pani, Tea Plantation, via Almorah, Kumaon.

Deoli, Rajpootana, 24th August 1878.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION SIDE.

In the Matter of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of GUNGABAI, *alias* ETCHABAI, widow of BHAIDASS VRIJLAL deceased.

CHUGGUNLAL VRIJBHOOKUNDASS & VRIJBHOOKUNDASS SAMULDASS } ... Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the applicants above-named have applied to this Honorable Court for PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the above-named deceased, as the surviving Executors named in the said Will. All persons therein concerned are hereby apprised of the said application.—Dated this 2nd day of October 1878.

KHUNDERAO MOROJI,
Attorney for the Applicant.

FOR SALE,

A VICTORIA SOCIABLE LANDAU, nearly new. Price Rs 1,600.

A circular-fronted Brougham by Mr. Collet, of Bombay, nearly new. Price Rs 1,000, (cost Rs. 1,400).

An English-built Canoe Barouche by Kester on of Long-acre, with a pair of Chestnut Arab Horses and brass-mounted harness. Price Rs. 2,300. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE COMMODIOUS FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, called "SOMERSET HOUSE," up to the end of April 1879. Rent moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

I, the Undersigned, hereby give Notice, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs Benn, Ashley and Co., Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of October 1878, at 3 o'clock p. m., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Liquidator's Report and Audited Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1878.

II. To declare a Dividend.

And to consider any other proposition that may be brought forward by the Liquidator.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 12th October, inclusive.

SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidator.

Bombay, October 1, 1878.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held immediately after the disposal of the business of the Ordinary General Meeting for the purpose of laying before them the following Resolution:—

That the words "rupees ten" in the first line of Clause 56 of the Deed of Co-Partnership be altered to "rupee one."

SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidator.

Bombay, October 1, 1878.

THIRTY-TWO BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill. Rents from Rs. 300 down to Rs. 40. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

BREACH CANDY.—THREE BUNGALOWS for Rs. 250, 200, and 175. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

No. 28, Meadow Street.

CUMBALLA HILL.—ONE FURNISHED BUNGALOW, Cumballa Hill, one unfurnished Bungalow at Breach, one furnished Bungalow from 1st January next.

MALABAR HILL—One Furnished BUNGALOW. For rents and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

MARINE LINES.—ONE FURNISHED BUNGALOW for Rs. 150, from 15th October 1878. Rent Rs. 150.

Another furnished BUNGALOW for Rs. 150, with immediate possession.

One unfurnished BUNGALOW in Marine Lines for Rs. 100, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TOP FLOOR in Hornby Row, facing the Sea, opposite to the General Post Office. Rent Rs 75. Also four other Residences in Fort. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

COLABA CASTLE, in Middle Colaba, from January next. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

RESIDENCES in Grant Buildings cheap. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH SOUPS
OF THE
SOCIETE GENERALE DES POTAGES ECONOMIQUES.

PRICE LIST.

No.		Packages for 3 persons, per doz. A	Canisters for 6 persons, per doz. AA	Canisters, for 12 persons, per doz. AAA
1	"RIZ AU GRAS." Concentrated Beef with Italian Rice	4/6	10/-	18/-
2	"RIZ AU GRAS JULIENNE." Concentrated Beef with Rice and Mixed Vegetables	4/6	10/-	18/-
3	"RIZ CONDE." Concentrated Beef with Rice and Haricot Beans (Prince Conde's favourite dish)	8/-	18/-	30/-
4	"JULIENNE." Concentrated Beef with Mixed Vegetables	8/-	18/-	30/-
		Packages for 5 persons, per doz.	Canisters for 15 persons, per doz.	Canisters for 30 persons, per doz.
5	"CONSOMME." Concentrated Beef for Gravy or Gravy Soup	8/-	21/-	39/-
		Canisters for 5 persons, per doz.	Canisters for 10 persons, per doz.	Canisters for 20 persons, per doz.
6	"SEMOULE RUSSE." Concentrated Beef with Semolina	10/-	18/-	30/-
7	"PATE NAPOLITAINE." Concentrated Beef with Italian Paste	10/-	18/-	30/-
8	"TAPIOCA DE L'ETOILE." Concentrated Beef with Brazillian Tapioca	10/-	18/-	30/-
9	"PERLES DU JAPON." Concentrated Beef with Pearl Tapioca	10/-	18/-	30/-
10	"FROMENTINE." (Specialite for Invalids). Concentrated Beef with Wheat Flour	10/-	18/-	30/-

Packages are only made up in Boxes, 4 doz. each kind. Canisters in Boxes, 1, 2 or 3 doz. each kind. Packing cases charged extra.

SPECIAL AGENTS:
J. F. ALDRIDGE & Co.,
4, East India Avenue, London.
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Bombay.

APPROACHING CLOSE OF THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIGS' CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS,
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES.

GENUINENESS is SECURED to the PURCHASER, each Bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's Patent Seal Capsule, and also label.

Parties who have been in the habit of purchasing W. & A. Gilbey's Wines and Spirits in the United Kingdom can obtain the same Brands from the Sole Agents for this Presidency.

FORBES AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY,
AND FROM THE RETAIL SUB-AGENTS,
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Fort, Bombay,
AND
Mr. R. PHILLIPS, Poona.

Catalogues furnished on application.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANDE MAISON DE NOUVEAUTES.

EAST STREET, POONA.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Poona Branch OPEN for the SEASON, where all their SELECT STOCK is to be seen.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following:—

A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch ... Rs. 25
Do. Hunting do. ... 25
Do. ½ „ do. ... 27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, so its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case ... Rs. 150
Do. do. in strong gold case ... 200
Do. do. keyless do. ... 250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systeme Brequet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co. regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their complete stock having been bought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES	Rs. 90, 100, 120, 180
Do. do. enamelled and jewelled	350, 400, 500
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality	350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches	500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent	250 to 400
Silver do.	150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches	225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters	350
Do. with dates	400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes	500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes	700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c.	1,200 to 2,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches	150 to 200
Brass Chronographs, watch size	80
Silver do. do.	90
Brass do. large size	65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point.	
Pedometers, 1st quality	50
&c., &c., &c.,	&c.

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.

Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLIARDS.

MR. WILLIAM COOK,
THE CHAMPION,
WILL PLAY
MR. S. W. STANLEY
AT
TEMPLE BAR
THIS EVENING,
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3RD.

A GAME OF BILLIARDS 750 UP,
Mr. Stanley receiving 180.

And 5 games of Pyramids, Mr. Stanley receiving 1 ball in each game.

Play to commence at 9 o'clock.

The accommodation for seating is arranged in such manner as to give every comfort to the audience, and a full view of the Table, and extra Punkahs are fitted up.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Numbered and Reserved Seats ... Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats ... „ 2
Gallery Seats ... „ 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co. and at TEMPLE BAR.

Note.—There will be NO REDUCTION IN PRICES during these Exhibition Games.

THE NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be OPENED on the 7th day of October 1878.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard on MONDAY, the 14th instant, and the day following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Canvas, Sails, Rope (Coir and Europe), Booms, Boat, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead, Boilers Iron, Wooden Cases, Casks, Tins, Coal Dust, &c., &c. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. B. HEWETT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper' Office, Bombay, 1st October 1878.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1878.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 10th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.	SHOT.
CARTRIDGES.	WADDING.
POWDER.	SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

			Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
12	10 inch	Meat Plates	4 8	5 0
12	10 „	Soup do.	4 8	5 0
12	10 „	Hot Water Plates	24 0	27 0
12	8 „	Pudding do.	4 0	4 8
12	6 „	Cheese do.	3 0	3 8
1	18 „	Well Gravy Dish	7 8	8 8
1	20 „	Flat Dish	6 0	6 12
1	18 „	do.	4 0	4 8
1	16 „	do.	3 0	3 8
1	14 „	do.	2 4	2 8
2	12 „	do.	3 0	3 8
2	10 „	do.	2 4	2 8
1	16 „	Fish Drainer	3 0	3 8
1	9 „	Pie Dish	1 0	1 4
1	11 „	do.	1 8	1 12
1		Covered Soup Tureen and Stand.	9 0	10 0
2		do. Sauce do.	4 8	5 0
2		Vegetable Dishes	5 4	6 0
2		Side Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0
1		Salad Bowl	2 8	2 12
		Full Set as above	110 12	125 0

The above with gilt handles to covered Dishes At an additional cost of Cash Rs. 20-12; Credit 23.

USEFUL EXTRA PIECES.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
1 Cheese Dish without cover	2 4	2 8
1 Pair Steak Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).
SHOW ROOMS.
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a SITUATION as MILL MANAGER by a Parsee gentleman who has had 24 years' experience in the trade. Address E. D., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, by a Captain in a British Regiment, an EXCHANGE into the Staff Corps of either of the three Presidencies. Apply stating terms to "STAFF CORPS," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

THE Byculla Billiard Room the largest and best ventilated room in Bombay, new cloth and cushions on all four tables. Patronage solicited. JEEWA JEE & Co.

THE CALICO BALL.—SPECIAL RATES—Photographs in Ball Costume, taken by P. VUCCINO & Co.; per dozen Cartes Rs 10, and Rs. 18 for Cabinets.

GOOD ROOMS and BOARD at THE LONDON Rs 50 per month, or Board only Rs. 45. Apply THE LONDON TIFFIN ROOMS.

FOR SALE, an Australian HORSE, English-built BUGGY and HARNESS, all in capital condition. Price Rs. 500 the turnout. Apply J., care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, on board the COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND (S.S.) a quantity of PINE BOARDS, PLANKS and SMALL SPARS. Apply to Capt. BAIN on board.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—Red and White in Quarts and Pints, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 21 per case. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a splendid Grey ARAB, fast and quiet in Harness. Also a good English Buggy by Kesterten. Apply to A. B., at this office.

FOR SALE, a fine showy Bay colour ARAB HORSE, quite young, just imported ex-Steamer Arcot Price Rupees 600. Apply to CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Dubashes, Meadow Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

PEARSE'S FRESH-BREAD, made by machinery, (untouched by hand), 6 lbs. per Rupee.

NOTICES.

MUSIC.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ begs to offer his services as INSTRUCTOR in MUSIC, SOLO VIOLINIST, &c. Tunes and Repairs Pianos and Harmoniums.

☞ BELLASIS ROAD, the Bungalow near Messrs. Kemp & Co., Byculla.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been DECLARED for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, or seven shillings and six pence per share, and will be PAYABLE on or after the 3rd October to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 30th inst., on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board,

Wm. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th September 1878.

CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per Share has been DECLARED PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, on or after the 10th of October 1878 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register, on the 18th of September 1878.

Shareholders are requested to bring their SHARE CERTIFICATES at the time of receiving Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAHANGIR B. VACHA, Secretary.

30th September 1878.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15, FIFTEEN RUPEES, per Share will be PAID on and after the 3rd October proximo, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., to the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company whose names stand on the Register this day.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for Dividend.

By Order of the Board,

J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 23rd September 1878.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1878.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1879, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th September 1878.

THE VOLKARTS UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 5, Rampart Row, on TUESDAY, the 8th October 1878, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts to the 30th June 1878.
2. To consider the appropriation of the nett profit.
3. To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th September to 8th October 1878, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th September 1878.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India, TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE, CALCUTTA, up to 15th October 1878, for the PURCHASE of the I. G. S. AVA.

The Vessel is of Iron, built at Dumbarton in 1862, by Archibald Denny, Engines by Denny & Co., and new Boiler fitted in 1871.

Length of Vessel overall 141 feet 4 inches, Beam 23 feet 3 inches, depth of hold 11 feet 9½ inches, Gross Tonnage 297-35, Register Tonnage 207-37, Nominal Horse Power 60, and Indicated Horse Power 249.

She is now lying off the Government Dockyard, Calcutta, and may be viewed on application to the Superintendent of Marine.

The Ava will be sold as she now stands, but Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

The purchaser will be required to deposit 25 per cent. of the purchase money, and to complete the sale within one month, failing which the deposit money will be forfeited and the sale cancelled.

The Vessel to be at the risk and charge of the purchaser from the day of sale.

GEO. HEWETT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 4th Sept. 1878.

DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY

LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAFFIC STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES required for the working of this Railway for the period of five (5) months, commencing from 1st November next.

ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION.

Castor Oil	Gallons	5,000
Cocoanut Oil	„	1,200
Boiled Linseed Oil	„	300
Kerosine Oil best, Devoe or Jenny's	„	100
Tallow, 1st sort	Cwt	20
Do 2nd „	„	20
Grease, wagon	„	40
Cotton, waste, 1st sort	„	30
Do 2nd „	„	45

Soft and Yellow Soap, Jute, Hemp, Wool, Bath Bricks, &c., in small quantities. Persons who tender are required when submitting rates to furnish samples of stores they propose to supply. Rates in all cases should include cost of delivery at the booking station.

On acceptance of tenders the successful party or parties will be required to furnish security to the extent of 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract and to enter into an agreement for the due fulfilment of the same.

Tenders will be received by the Engineer-in-Chief and Manager of the Dhond and Manmad State Railway, Ahmednagar, up to noon of the 15th October next. The Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender; and will be at liberty to select one or more items from any tender, without reference to other items of the same tender.

JOHN BLACKWELL, Storekeeper,
Dhond and Manmad State Railway.

Ahmednagar, 26th September 1878.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
HAVING THE
LARGEST MANUFACTORIES in the WORLD,
With every facility for a production of
8,000 MACHINES PER WEEK,

Have determined to give the Public the full benefit of their enormous manufacturing facilities.

This large Reduction in their Prices, and their exceptionally easy terms of payment, by instalments to approved buyers,

Will enable Everyone now to become possessed of one of these

UNEQUALLED SEWING MACHINES,

Price from Rs. 60

Catalogues and [illegible] free.

No Home need now be without one of these Popular Machines.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,

A blending of the finest old Campbletown and Islay Whiskies, selected for us from the best Distilleries in Scotland, and now largely consumed in India.

Per dozen, Rs. 23.

ROYAL INDIANA CIGARS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 3.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US
Per Box of 100, Rs. 2.

ÆRATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED BY US AND UNSURPASSED IN EXCELLENCE.

Soda Water	per dozen	Rs. 0 12
Tonic Water	„	1 0
Lemonade	„	1 0
Gingerade	„	1 0
Potash Water.	„	0 12
Seltzer Water.	„	1 0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 2nd, 1878.

A telegram of to-day's date announces that the City of Glasgow Bank of has suspended payment with liabilities (£10,000,000) ten millions sterling. A failure of such magnitude cannot but affect directly or indirectly many firms both here and in Calcutta, and we anticipate considerable uneasiness in business circles until the names of the sufferers are known. In Glasgow itself the failures will probably be numerous, of firms who have been supported by the Bank during the past year of depression in trade.

We have had another dull day in business generally. Crop accounts continue most favorable, especially from the grain producing districts of the Central Provinces, so that we may shortly look for a decline from the present ruinous rates for food grains.

At the weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay held to-day no change was made in the rates of discount and interest.

Consols in London yesterday were quoted at 94⅝, which is a decline of ⅛ from the previous day's quotation. French Rentes were unchanged at 113¾.

The Markets for Linseed and Rapeseed in London were reported to be dull at previous rates. Coffee was unchanged at 107s. 6d, for Mid. Plantation, and 74s. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon, and 81s. for Mysore. The week's Landings amount to 1,100 tons, the Deliveries to 1,300 tons, and the Stock at present amounts to 19,000 tons. Prices of Cocoanut Oil continue at £48-15s for Ceylon and £65 for Cochin.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet at last Friday's quotations.

In Liverpool the improvement in the demand has not been of long duration as the Cotton Market closed quietwith sales amounting to 8,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. Mid. Orleans is still quoted at 6⅝ and Fair Dhollera at 5 1-16d. per lb. The New York telegrams of yesterday's date quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 10⅝ cents. per lb., and Futures at 10 9-16 cents. per lb., a decline of ⅛ in both. The Receipts at the U. S. ports up to date now show the following comparisons :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Four days' Receipts	66,000	32,000	62,000
Total since 1st Sept.	308,000	116,000	284,000

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 51½d. to 51⅝d. per oz., but private advices report the market in London yesterday as being rather firmer, purchases having been made during the day at 51 9-16d. and 51⅝d. per oz., the buyers evidently anticipating higher rates for Council Bills at to-day's sale.

Sterling Exchange has been very quiet throughout the day, and the transactions reported have been most limited. Rates are unchanged from yesterday, and pending the result of to-day's sale of Council Drafts neither buyers nor sellers have shewn any disposition to operate. We quote—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7 27-32d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
France,	3 ,, ,,	2·13¼.	,,

On Calcutta there are drawers at 1-16th to ⅛th premium on demand. The rate for 60 days' sight paper is unchanged at Rs 99 9-16.

Government Paper is weaker at Rs. 95½ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half and Rs. 100¼ to ⅜ for New Four-and-a-half per cents.

The Share Market maintains a downward tendency and our quotations for Spinning and Weaving Companies are in many instances again lower. In Bank Shares Bombays have declined to Rs. 710, and Nationals to Rs. 119. In Press Companies Dhollera have declined to Rs. 190, and Fort to Rs. 1,100. Mofussils have advanced Rs. 5. A dividend of Rs. 60 per share has been declared by the New Berar Company. In Land Companies Colabas have declined to Rs. 885, and Freres advanced to Rs. 115.

Cotton to-day has been quite but steady at our yesterday's quotations, the purchases having been confined to the local mills.

Linseed is unchanged at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-1 per cwt. for ready, and Rs. 6-4 per cwt. for new Seed for March delivery.

Rapeseed is unaltered in every respect.

Wheat in the absence of export supplies continues nominally unaltered, but we look for a material decline in the course of the month.

Piece Goods.—The market is rather firmer, and the demand for the interior is decidedly on the increase.

Freights are unchanged. There is only one Canal steamer on the berth for Liverpool, in which small lots are being booked at 10s. to 12s. 6d. per ton. By sail there is still nothing doing.

Coals.—No transactions have been reported during the day.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	5 p. ct	148
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	710
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	10 do	675
National Bank of India	37,32	£25	£12-10	6 do	119

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares	--	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	--	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	--	£20	31·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	--	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	--	£18	196·5·15	do	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	1,035
Albert Ginning Co.	200	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	575
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	630
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s	450 xd.
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	115
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	570
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	525
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	190
East India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do	920
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	390
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	40 do	325
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	340
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	445 xd.
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	600
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	665

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	885
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	--	800
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	325
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s	1,160
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	1,750
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	90
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,250
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	975
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	185
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	45
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	725
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	960
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	770
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	350	..	340
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	445
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	1,100 xd.
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	970
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	880
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	920
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	800
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,220
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	365
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,280 xd.
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,210
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	250
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	875
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	--	500
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	575
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	325
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	720
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,050
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	895
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	720
Do do. ½ Share	400	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p. s.	963
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	700

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s	1,925
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	3,000	250p. s.	3,000 xd.
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	60 p. s.	710
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	260 xd.
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,070
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p. s	640
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	28

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 28th September 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	29,466	0	0
Merchandise	52,003	0	0
Other Receipts	100	0	0
Telegraph	516	0	0
Total Rs.	82,085	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1877. Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	31,078	0	0
Merchandise	40,644	0	0
Other Receipts	8,000	0	0
Telegraph	627	0	0
Total Rs.	80,399	0	0
Increase Rs.	1,686	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Semantha, 899 tons, Captain G. Morrisey, will sail to-day for Moulmein, in ballast.

The s. s. Alnwick Castle, 1,179 tons, Captain J. Holder, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

The ship Clydesdale, 1,823 tons, Captain J. K. Hatfield, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
2	Pearl(s)	Klee	Coast and Cutch.
	Natant	Walker	Moulmein.
	Alnwick Castle(s)	Holder	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Clydesdale, Hatfield, to Calcutta.
Ship Semantha, Morrisey, to Moulmein.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
27	Mecca (s)	Morby	Singapore, Sept 7.
	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	Southampton, Aug 22.
	Arundel	Profumes	Moulmein.
	Malabar	Calder	Bimlipatam, Set 22.

PASSENGERS.

Per Mecca—Messrs Peter, Rogers, Campbell, Nisbet, Wheeler, and Crabbe, Captn Guthrie and 1 servant, 1 European Head Constable, 2 European prisoners, 2 policemen, 76 men and 32 distressed seamen.

Per Mirzapore—Mr Mackay from Southampton, Mr and Mrs Greenhill, Mr Greenhill, Miss Brice, Mr Gibbons, Mr J Carter, Mr and Mrs Ward and Infant, Mr McGashan, Mr Townsend, Mr Weller, Mr Fobes, Mr McKinnell, Mrs Freedman and infant, Mr Ilen's ayah, Mr Edwards, Mrs Harrison, Col Hume, Surgn Major O'Brien, Mr D Cowie, Mr J M Watson, Mr Price and 5 Natives.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Mecca—A ship (showed W V C N) and British Sovereign, outward bound 7 miles South of Gasper Channel Light.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 2.

From Liverpool.

Vixen s—7 boxes tinned plates, The Agra Bank.

Rydal Hall s—47 kegs iron nails, and 2 packages hardware, Rujubally Jeewabhoy ; 10 kegs iron nails, Moosajee Esmaljee.

Afghan s—68 packages glassware, Sultanally Abdoolally ; 284 packages glassware, Hassum Ahmed.

From London.

Alnwick Castle s—55 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Rydall Hall s—100 boxes bar soap, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Alabama s—20 kegs bir shot, Bolton and Co.
Choops s—7 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Naples s—52 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Mirzapore s—5 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Lombardy s—4 bales wall paper, Tyebally Abdoolally ; 34 casks cyder, Benu Ashley and Co ; 5 cases har ware, Hassum Ahmed ; 11 cases medicine, Dhurumsey Bhugwan ; 2 cases varnishy, Jaffer Sullaman and Co ; 2 cases tobacco, J Neuberg ; 3 cases block cochineal, Koosaldass Bhugwandass ; 3 cases medicine of other Sorts, B S Madon and Co ; 39 cases oilmanstores, Surufally Heptoola.

From Trieste.

Sumatra s—3 cases medicine other of sorts, Nuthoo Mooljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 2.

For Liverpool.

Fannie Tucker—112½ cwts buffalo horns, Dhurrumsee Velljee ; 900 cwts coir rope, M oljee Anundjee ; 96 cwts buffalo horns, Esmall Peerdina.

Rydal Hall s—51 bales cotton waste, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 1,027 bags rice, Oodhowjee Nuthoo ; 50 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 800 bags rice, Ebram Hassum.

For London.

Malwa s—4 bales deer skins, Peerbhoy Assur ; 9½ cwts mo'-p shells, Remoo Currumsey ; 7 cases fishmaws, Mitha Manjee ; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 9 bales hides, P Nusserwanjee and Co ; 10 bales hides and 6 bales skins, Hassom Oomer ; 17 bales cotton and 41 bales senna, P and O S N Co.

For Marseilles.

Khiva s—150 cwts mustard seed, G Somjee.

For Trieste.

Khiva s—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Calcutta.

Goa s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

HIGH COURT—October 3.

[Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Long Causes.

290-78—In person—Samuel Tatia M vs Bhagoobai and others—In person.

365-77—In person—Govind Wassoodew vs Vishnoo Ramchundra R—Muljee and B.

303-78—J C Cama—Ramnarayen Dayaram and another vs Kaser and another—Macfarlane and G.

278-78—Chalk and W—Soorjee Jeewandass vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.

365-78—Tyabjee and S—Hajee Essa Khaki vs Nursey Soorjee.

539-76—Shapurjee and T—Luckmidass Khimjee and others vs Manuckvahoo—Rimington, H and C.

772-77—Shapurjee and T—Jeewanjee Noorbhoy vs Cooverjee Lilladhur and others—Fletcher and S.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Long Cause.

717-77—Craigie L. and O—Lewis Alexander Wallace and others vs F G Jefferson and others—Jefferson and P.—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

For Judgment.

249-78—Prescot and W—Saraswatebai and another vs Navazba and others—Crawford and B

454-78—Mr Bicknell—Dana Gocal and others vs Purshotum Chund.

Motion for Judgment.

608-74—Fletcher and S—Rahimbhoy Habibhoy vs Munchershaw Bazonjee and another.

To speak to the minute of the Decree.

239-78—Shapurjee and T—The Hon. J Mariott, &c, and others vs Framjee Nusserwanjee and others.

Long Cause.

256-78—Craigie, L and O—Hurryvullubdass Culliandass and another vs Bhoychund Vurdman, &c—Crawford and B and Rimington, H and C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA;

Bombay, 1st October, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·861
Temperature of the Air	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	·791
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·2
General Direction of Wind	ENE, E, NNW, SW, WSW, W, NE, ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	272
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	0·00
,, ,, year	105·13

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 30.

Dunne, Lieut and Adjt, Vol Rifles, on duty, from Poona.
Maclachland Lieut Col and Bt Col, Asst Adjt Gl R A, on duty, from Poona.
Brooke, Brigr Gl, on duty, from Poona.

October 1.

Montgomery, Lieut, 60th Rifles, on duty, from Madras.
Wapshare, Lieut, Bombay 1st Grenadier N I, on leave, from—
Tanner Lieut Col, 2nd Beloochs, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Mackenzie, Surg Major, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—October 1.

Montgomery, Lieut, 60th Rifles, on duty, to Meerut.

October 2.

Cunliffe, Lieut, R A, on leave, to Matheran.
Mercer, Lieut, 4th Goorkhas, on duty, to Umritsur.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, 2nd October 1878.

The Comr-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

3rd Sind Horse—Lieut A M Monteith, officiating Squadron Officer 2nd Sind Horse, to officiate as Squadron Officer.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the 30th N I proceeding on service, and will join forthwith : Lieut C G Whitby, offg Wing Officer on probation 4th N I. Lt J F M Campbell, offg Wing Officer on probation 29th N I.

Surgeon H Adey is transferred from general duty Presidency Division to general duty Sind Division, travelling expeditiously by steamer.

Surgeon Major B Burland, M B, general duty Poona Circle, is transferred to general duty Presidency Circle, and will proceed to Deesa, travelling expeditiously by rail and dak.

Erratum—In G O C 355 of 1878 for 83rd Foot read 1st Battalion 8th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Deolali Station Order—Dated 15th Septr, appointing Captn. Cullen, 66th Foot, to officiate as Qr Master to the Depot during such time as Lt Stacpole continues to act as Adjutant.

12th N I—Regimental Order, dated 1st April, directing Lt Mahon, offg Wing Officer to officiate as Quarter Master in addition to his own duties, vice Lt Balfe in sick quarters.

16th N I—Regimental order, dated 21st Sept, directing Major Trevor, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Captain Carruthers, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander in addition to his other duties, in succession to Lt Col Iredell, proceeding on furlough.

Lieut G H W O Sullivan, R E, officiating Adjutant Sappers and Miners, performed the duties of second in command in addition to his own, from the 1st May to the 3rd June.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Lieut W Coles, R E. to England, from 31st August, to appear before a Medical Board.

1st Light Cavalry—Sub Lieut L A Gordon, to Bombay, for six months from date of departure, to study the Native language.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 28.)

Simla, 24th September 1878.

Mr Dashwood is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 15th August 1878.

Mr Murray, c s, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, in Assam, vice Lieut-Colonel Lance, retired. Mr Murray will for the present continue to perform the duties of Assistant Secretary.

Captain LaTouche, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, with effect from the 8th May 1878, substantive pro tempore, vice Mr Murray, seconded :

Mr McLeod, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, substantive pro tempore, vice Captain LaTouche.

Mr Douglas, c s, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, substantive pro tempore, vice Mr McLeod.

The services of Mr W C Fasson, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Major Hallett, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, to be Superintendent of the School of Industry and of the Central Jail, Jubbulpore.

Mr Laseron, Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is confirmed in the grade of Assistant Superintendent.

The services of Mr Hillier, Assistant Conservator of Forests, in Oudh, are dispensed with from this date.

Mr Brereton, Deputy Conservator of Forests, will revert to his substantive appointment.

Mr Green, Officiating Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in Bengal, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain Jackson, Assistant Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, is granted two months' privilege leave.

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, 4th Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattywar, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Captain Jackson.

Mr. P ghe, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed Assistant to the Political Agent in the Naga Hills.

The following promotions and appointment are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the death of Lieut-Colonel Mayne :

Major Farrer, Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd class.

Mr Knowlys, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st class.

Captain Rennick, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, is confirmed in the latter class.

Captain Ludlow, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th class, in the Mysore Commission, to be Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class.

Major H M B Burlton, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd class, and is posted to Mhow as Cantonment Magistrate.

Captain Fraser, Political Assistant, 3rd class, to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st class vice Major Burlton.

Lieut Ravenshaw, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd class, is posted to Nowgong as Cantonment Magistrate, vice Major Burlton.

Military Department.

Simla, 27th September 1878.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, are admitted to the Colonel's allowance :

Lieut-Colonels [Brevet Colonel] C st George Brownlow, and [Brevet Colonel] P F Gardiner.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps : Lieut MacIvor, 3rd Hussars, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and Lieut Ravenshaw, 73rd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer 26th N I.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel : Majors F Allen and J Roberts.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major : Captain A Vallings.

Major H S Sanderson is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Judge Advocate, vice Colonel C st G Brownlow, who vacates on succeeding to the Colonel's allowance.

Lieut C G Mansel, Squadron Officer, and Officiating Adjutant, 4th Punjab Cavalry, to be Adjutant, vice Lieut E Lloyd, resigned.

Lieut W A D O'Mealy, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

Major FitzHugh, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, and Officiating Commandant, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be Commandant, 5th Goorkha Regiment, vice Colonel P F Gardiner, who vacates on succeeding to the Colonel's allowance. Major Unwin, Wing Officer, and Officiating Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, to be Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, vice Major FitzHugh. Lieut Martin, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Major Unwin.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) P F Gardiner, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs for two years.

Major H F Blair, R E, Executive Engineer, urgent private affairs, for six months.

Lieut T H Eyre, Bengal Staff Corps, medical certificate, for fifteen months.

Surgeon Weir, M B, medical certificate, for one year.

Public Works Department.

Simla, 25th September.

Captain W A J Wallace, R E, Officiating Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, is appointed Secretary to the Railway Conference to be assembled in Calcutta, during the coming cold season, and will assume charge of the office of Secretary on being relieved of his present duties.

The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, are appointed to the Department as Engineer Apprentices, and posted to the Provinces noted :—

To N-W Provinces and Oudh.—Mr W E T Bennett, Provincial Establishment. Mr G T Oliver, Irrigation Branch.
To Punjab.—Mr E Claxton, Irrigation Branch.
To Central Provinces.—Mr C S R Palmer, Mr G M Harriott.
To Rajpootana.—Mr D J Clancey.
To Assam.—Mr W R Foy.

Mr Macrone, Executive Engineer, British Burmah, was permitted to retire on pension with effect from 28th Jan.

Sergeant C Kerr, Overseer, is re-transferred from Madras Famine Relief Works, to the Military Works Branch.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 25.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

16th Foot—Lieut Nisbett, to England, for fifteen months on private affairs.

73rd Foot—Captain (Brevet Major) H F H Gibsone, for one month, to port of embarkation, from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Surgeon J A J O'Brien to England, to appear before a medical board.

COURTS MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 27.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Sitapur on the 6th September, Driver Rowat, of I Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st Having, at Sitapur, on or about the 8th August, been drunk.

2nd Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having struck and kicked Acting Bombardier O'Neill.

Finding—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, is guilty of the charges.

Sentence—The Court sentences the prisoner, to penal servitude for the term of five years.

Approved and Confirmed.

But I commute the penal servitude awarded to imprisonment with hard labor for a period of two years.

Fred. P. Haines, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 26.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Benares on the 16th September, Private James Eaton, 92nd Foot, was arraigned on the following charges :—

First—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Benares, used violence against Color Sergeant McNally, by throwing two pocket ledgers at him, and thereby striking him on the face ; and in having then and there used to him insubordinate language, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "Do you mean to get me tried? There, put that against me."

Second—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having struck with his clenched fist Color Sergeant McNally, and having then and there used to him insubordinate language, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "Take that."

Finding—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of both the charges.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labor for 672 days ; and in addition to forfeit all or any advantages as to pension which he has earned by past service.

Confirmed.

The Court have taken a lenient view of the prisoner's offence in awarding imprisonment with hard labor. Had penal servitude been awarded, I should have approved of the sentence.

Fred. P. Haines, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE.

P.—It is to be attributed to an accident.

Observer—Your letter has been sent to the Superintendent of the Crawford Markets.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ....3rd Oct., 11h. 52·2 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 3	......	5 52	5 46	4 12 m 3 46 a	10 9 m 11 23 a
Fri. 4	......	5 53	5 45	5 29 m 5 19 a	11 41 m 11 44 a
Sat. 5	......	5 53	5 44	6 5 m 7 6 a	1 18 a ......
Sun. 6	16th Sunday after Trinity	5 53	5 43	8 10 m 8 35 a	1 18 m 2 39 a
Mon. 7	......	5 53	5 42	9 6 m 9 30 a	2 35 m 3 30 a
Tues. 8	......	5 54	5 42	9 42 m 10 8 a	3 27 m 4 2 a
Wed. 9	......	5 54	5 41	10 14 m 10 42 a	4 6 m 4 30 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

JONES—September 30th, Fort, the wife of T. E. S. Jones, of a son.

MELLICAN—October 2nd, No. 22, New Road, Oomercaddy, Bombay, the wife of Mr. H. E. A. Mollican, of a son.

DEATHS.

DeMONTMORENCY—September 30th, at the European General Hospital, Mr. W. H. DeMontmorency, aged 42, regretted by friends.

MITCHELL—October 2nd, at his residence, Kalbadevie, Bombay, Mr. R. D. Mitchell, Customs Preventive Service, aged 32 years. Deeply regretted. Funeral will leave at 4 p.m. this day. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEDDY—September 26th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Major Edwin Beddy, 29th P. I., of a son.

BAKER—September 24th, at Simla, the wife of A. Baker, Superintending Engineer, West's Patent Press Company, Limited, of a daughter.

CURRIE—August 7th, at Sirrinuggur, the wife of Surgeon-Major Vernon Currie, Xth Bengal Lancers, of a son.

WALTON—September 25th, at Rampore, Beauleah, the wife of C. B. Walton, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FITZGERALD—DONNELLY—September 24th, at the Convent Chapel at Dehra, Edward Vere Fitzgerald, of the Forest Survey Department to Jessie Donnelly, second daughter of the late Mr. Donnelly, formerly of the Trigonometrical Survey.

DEATHS.

GARDNER—September 17th, at North Luckimpore, Upper Assam, Henry Gardner, Tea Planter, aged 21 years.

PULSFORD—September 25th, at Bareilly, Adela, the beloved wife of Quartermaster C. H. Pulsford, 2nd "Queen's" Regiment.

STOKES—September 27th, at Madras, Lieut. W. E. Stokes, 14th King's Hussars.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1878.

The amazing enthusiasm with which the English Press has suddenly been inspired for the immediate invasion and annexation of Afghanistan can only be explained, when we contrast it with the reluctance of the same Press to allow England to go to war with Russia, by the consideration that the responsibility for carrying on and paying the cost of an Afghan war will rest entirely, in the first instance, with the Indian Government, and not with its light-hearted English advisers. The Government of India is not usually liable to the reproach of want of eagerness to gratify the legitimate military ambition of the army which is the mainstay of the Indian Empire, yet it cannot now move fast enough to please impatient critics at home who demand that the British flag shall be placed on the Bala Hissar of Kabul before the Christmas of 1878. These gentlemen assuredly do not reflect that not only may Shere Ali fairly claim to be allowed time to reply to the Viceroy's letter before his kingdom is taken from him, but, even if he haughtily refuse to enter into friendly correspondence with Lord Lytton, the conquest of a country in which distances are great, roads bad, supplies difficult to procure, and the population hardy and warlike, is not a thing to be undertaken in a hurry or accomplished in a fortnight. Let us say, in order to avoid being misunderstood, that we believe the safety of the Indian Empire requires the effacement of an independence which Shere Ali has shown he might turn to very mischievous account, and that we have no sympathy whatever with Lord Lawrence, who deprecates an invasion of Afghanistan because it would be such a costly business for India. The undisturbed occupation of Afghanistan by Russian troops would cost India a good deal more. We therefore cordially approve of what we understand to be the main design of Lord Lytton's policy—namely, to bring the Amir of Kabul under British control ; but we think, with Lord Lawrence, that every effort should be used to persuade the Amir to accept his fate quietly, and that he is entitled to exceptionally good treatment because our rulers have wantonly irritated him and repulsed all his overtures of friendship in days gone by. If Afghanistan is so invaluable to us as it is now found to be, the good-will of the Amir was worth buying at a high price ; and Lords Northbrook and Lytton, by scouting Shere Ali's ideas about the subsidies his friendship was worth as preposterous, have forced upon India a war of self-preservation, the expenses of which will swallow up thousands of subsidies. Even a barbarian prince must not be knocked on the head, as a butcher would kill a bullock, without rhyme or reason ; and the Government of India will not injure its own good name by taking every care to give the Amir an opportunity of coming to terms before it has recourse to hostilities. Meanwhile, it steadily continues warlike preparations which will enable it to begin a campaign at its own time and with every advantage in its favour. The argument of the *Daily News*, that the Khyber Pass should be forced at once, proceeds on the erroneous assumption that war between India and Afghanistan has already broken out ; for the entry of British troops into the Khyber would be equivalent to a declaration of war. The time is not ripe for such a movement yet. British troops, on the other hand, can advance through the Bolan and Kurram Passes before a state of war has begun, and can thus gain positions from which, on receiving reinforcements, they can march without difficulty on Kandahar, Ghazni, and Kabul. Consider, on the other hand, how large a force would be required to give effect to the *Daily News'* scheme of an advance to the Jagdalak defile, forty miles beyond Jellalabad. Colonel Macgregor, after reviewing the warlike operations in the Khyber Pass in 1842, when General Pollock forced his way through at the head of 12,000 men to relieve General Sale at Jellalabad, says :—"It "is now evident, I hope, that it would be difficult "to find any defile in the world with an easier "gradient and roadway than the Khyber. Except "in one place, the Landi Kotal, which can easi-"ly be improved, it is practicable in its whole "length not only for guns but also for carts. "There is no doubt, however, that the Khyber "could be made with an adequate force, and "after a further and careful reconnaissance, "very difficult indeed to force if defended by a "scientific enemy. It might even be made "difficult by the unskilled and disunited Afridis; "yet I maintain that all the strength of the "Afridi clan could not prevent an adequate and "well-handled force from passing through it "without loss of baggage and with a compara-"tively trifling loss of men. In support of this "opinion I would advance the fact of Wade's "passage with a loss of only 180 men, "of Pollock's with a loss of 128 men, and of "Pollock's return march with a loss of not "more than 50." The *Daily News* may fairly contend that this opinion favours the plan of forcing the Khyber before Russian engineers can help the Afridis to block it with scientific defences. But, supposing it opened, Colonel Macgregor estimates that "a force of at least "4,000 efficient infantry, 10 mountain guns, "and 300 cavalry would be required to keep "this pass open against all comers." If, then, the Government undertook to hold not only the Khyber, but Jellalabad and the defile on the further side towards Kabul as well, it could hardly employ a less force than 10,000 men for this purpose ; and the question is if this expenditure of military strength is required at the present season of the year, when an advance to Kabul itself is hardly contemplated by the most sanguine of amateur strategists. Surely, the somewhat remote risk of a scientific fortification of the Khyber road by Russian engineers is better worth running than that of the very heavy expenditure the occupation of this road would cost during the winter months. The seizure of Kandahar and Ghazni, and the march of two combined columns on Kabul, would destroy the military value of the Khyber Pass for the Afghans without a fight ; and, from the mustering of a reserve at Mooltan, to move up in support of the Quetta column when war is declared, it seems probable that the Kandahar road will be adopted as the main line of invasion, and that the troops proceeding through the Kurram valley will join the Kandahar force at Ghazni. It can hardly be intended that all the troops now ordered to Quetta shall remain there during the winter, as there are no supplies either of food or firewood at that station, at which the cold is often excessively severe ; and, although the force now on the way is not large enough for an advance to Kandahar,—for the Government of India cannot afford to run the hazard of a check to its arms, which would excite a commotion throughout this country—still we can hardly doubt that reinforcements will be regularly sent forward, and that the advance guard of the British army from Quetta will spend its Christmas at Kandahar.

Certainly Bombay has many attractions. Few cities can boast of such a magnificent mass of public buildings as are now finished or in course of completion. The airy gracefulness of their architecture admirably suits the brilliant sunshine in which they are ordinarily bathed. No view in the world is more enchanting than Back Bay with the sun sinking in splendour behind Malabar Hill and the sky above as blue as the waters of the Mediterranean Sea, while below the green fields by the shore are brightened up with the brilliant colours which prevail in Oriental drapery or the white robes of Parsees adoring the disappearing sun. No wonder that the ladies of Bombay dearly love their evening drive along the Queen's Road, when there is so much to charm the eye, and when the western wind restores to father, mother, and child the vigour which had been almost quenched by the midday heat.

But, if the ladies of Bombay roll along the Queen's Road to the Bunder and back with the regularity of clockwork, we fear there are other strong reasons urging them to this uniformity besides the undoubted beauty of the scene and the balmy freshness of the evening breeze. If the truth must be told this is almost the only resource they have for spending an hour or two pleasantly in public. While their husbands have less leisure and more means of agreeably employing it, the ladies are on ordinary occasions confined to this one mode of passing their time which would no doubt be delightful if enjoyed at intervals, but must grow wearisome like every other good thing by constant repetition. This fact points to the decided want of public places of amusement in the city, which might surely be remedied by no great exertions of public or private enterprise. No doubt driving is a very pleasant pastime in this warm climate, in which it is impossible to walk with any comfort, but it must necessarily tend to become monotonous, particularly when the available drives are so limited as they are here. The sea is certainly a source of health to us all and a great addition to the natural beauty of the place. But although the sea is always and everywhere an element of beauty, whether it burst upon the view rippling pleasantly in the sunlight or whitened by the crests of storm waves, it has one great disadvantage in that it limits the number of directions open to our carriages, however much it may beautify the few roads that it leaves us to choose between. With the sea hemming us in on one side, and the noisome flats or the ugly sights and smells of the native town on the other, we are compelled to order our coachmen to take us either to the Fort or in the direction of Mahim, and if we elect for the latter course we cannot go any great distance unless our noses are able to bear the concentrated stench issuing from the outlet of the main drain into the sea. Thus "cabbined, cribb'd, confined" in one way or another the stream of carriages must flow along one unvarying channel to the Gymkhana or the Apollo Bunder. The restrictions upon our freedom of motion, except in the case of the main drain, which is a very palpable and removable nuisance, are imposed upon us by conditions too strong to be overcome, but surely something might be done to institute some public amusements, which would at any rate vary matters a little by giving occasionally a new object to our drives. It is difficult to find any sufficient reason why such a large city should be unable to support a proper theatre. It is true that the custom which fixes the dinner hour at about eight o'clock leaves but a short time for any entertainment after dinner. But if the dinner hour is settled by a law of the Medes and Persians beyond the power of alteration, there is surely no reason why a play of moderate length should not be acted before dinner at the convenient time which was chosen for the Town Hall concerts given during the monsoon. By this arrangement the number of the audience would be considerably increased and enlivened by the presence of children, and the acting would afford the spectators an agreeable rest between the drive to the Fort and the drive back. The choice of the site of the theatre is a very important consideration. It would not be reasonable to expect people to penetrate into the heart of the native town for their entertainment. The theatre should be either in the Fort, or in the region of Churney Road Station, which would perhaps from its nearness to Malabar Hill be a still more favourable situation. In a climate where rain is unknown for months together open-air acting would be more suitable than confinement within the walls of any building however perfectly ventilated ; or at any rate, if the walls are necessary for the regulation of the sound, the roof could be dispensed with, and thereby the expense of the erection of the theatre would be decreased as much as the comfort of the actors and audience would be increased. No doubt acting under the canopy of heaven would at first seem strange to actors and spectators accustomed to the stifling conditions forced upon English theatres by the nature of a northern climate, and the acoustic arrangements would not be easily managed. But common sense would soon overcome the former difficulty, or else the mechanical pre-eminence, which the nineteenth century claims as its especial attribute, is an empty boast. If a theatre were once built in any convenient situation there would be no lack of professional and amateur actors to appear on its boards. Even under the present unfavourable circumstances we understand that the Bombay Volunteer Corps has formed a dramatic company. They have chosen for their first play "Our Boys", the most popular play ever written, as was shown by its unprecedented run in London. While regretting that they have no proper theatre for the display of their histrionic abilities, we wish them every success, and a constant succession of appreciative audiences.

The fact that the Bombay public has to some extent patronised the Gymkhana skating rink points to another, though a far less obvious, deficiency in the supply of amusements. If an ordinary rink for roller skating has had any success, a skating rink of real ice would be immeasurably more popular. Skating on wheels is often said to be like real skating, and it is like real skating when your skates are blunt and the ice is as rough and bad as ice can be. When such a proposal is made, the first impulse is to dismiss the project from one's mind with an incredulous smile. To skate upon a sheet of real ice in Bombay does indeed seem at first sight an utterly fantastical idea, and it needs some little time for reflection before we can allow that there is the slightest possibility of the accomplishment of any such scheme. But would not the same incredulity have been manifested fifty years ago, if anyone then had had the audacity to prophecy that ice would some day be in common use throughout this peninsula, and is it not true that now we get in India a more plentiful and cheaper supply of ice for our table, than our countrymen in England ? The heat that seemed to be, but was not, an insuperable obstacle in one case can be conquered in the other too. There are now two or more ice skating rinks in London which do not close in midsummer, and, when you compare Indian heat and English summer heat with the freezing point on the thermometer, the small difference of degrees between the first and second as compared with the large interval which separates them both from the third makes it appear natural enough to expect that, if a sheet of ice can be preserved in London in midsummer, the same preservation can be effected here by the same mechanical appliances. The very thought of such an institution in Bombay is refreshingly cool. To enter into the skating hall and feel the change of temperature actually produced by the cold ice, and increased by the imagination through the medium of the eye, would be like suddenly stepping up ten thousand feet into the coldest of our hill stations. Then it would be no longer necessary grudgingly to confer on our friends our dearly beloved skates when we leave England. We could take them away with our other treasures and assure our wondering relatives that ice and the palm tree are not quite so incompatible as might be supposed.

There are many other deficiencies in Bombay which to the old resident seem fixed unalterable facts, but which unpleasantly strike the new comer, who has probably been informed on board his steamer that Bombay is nothing more nor less than a European city, and inferior to none in the supply of all the comforts and luxuries of modern life. Such intelligence excites too great hopes in his inexperienced breast, although he will find much to confirm its truth in the general appearance of the European part of the city. But his idea of the place he has come to will decidedly change for the worse, if he tries to find a good restaurant ; and, if he has occasion to have his hair cut, he will find that the civilising influence of Truefitt has not reached so far south. If he has to go inland by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, he will hardly believe that the small dirty station of Boree Bunder is the western terminus of that great line. Instead of finding an imposing edifice like Charing Cross or St. Pancras, or even like the stations of such provincial towns as Carlisle and York, he will see before him what looks like a collection of sheds where he can neither find a comfortable waiting room nor refreshments of any kind. Nor will he become much more delighted with the prospects of a long railway journey, when he scrambles into an old railway carriage over an intricate collection of sticks, legs, and boxes. Nor are the means of conveyance from one part of Bombay to another more comfortable than the trains. Instead of finding respectable cabs and rapid hansoms to take us from place to place, we have no resource but the abominable buggy with a driver just before us or at our side, who may be a leper and is sure to be filthy. Of course, it is true that most people have their own carriage to take them about and do not need to employ this wretched substitute. But still everybody is liable to be stranded occasionally in the heat of the day far from his carriage by his own or his coachman's fault. In such a case a gentleman can take a buggy, and he will probably reach his destination after a considerable expenditure of his own time and the buggywalla's muscular fibre, if the horse does not happen to break down. But what is a lady to do in such circumstances ? She is reduced to a painful dilemma. She cannot go in a buggy, and must either boldly attempt to walk home, or beg for a seat in some passing carriage, or, like the princess in the Arabian Nights, sit down by the wayside and weep bitterly.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

We learn by telegraph from Simla that in the Legislative Council yesterday the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes introduced the Alluvion Bill, supplementing his former remarks by a further explanation of the details of the Bill. A discussion on the Bill ensued, in which the Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, the Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, and the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes took part. The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes obtained leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for recording evidence in the Central Provinces, and a Bill to authorise the destruction of useless records in Courts in British India. The Council adjourned for a fortnight, when the Vernacular Press Bill will probably be introduced.

THE HAKEEM OF KHADERABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see a letter published in your issue of the 23rd inst. signed "One Concerned," anent the disappearance of the *hakeem* of Khaderabad. Your correspondent merits the gratitude of the whole population of this place for having brought to light a long pent-up grievance. How in the name of wonder can medical aid be efficiently rendered to the poor (for whom the Nizam's Government have built here a splendid hospital at great expense) when the *hakeem* in charge is either away at Aurungabad or, as "One Concerned" believes, at Bombay, or engaged repairing watches, printing hand bills, or taking photographs? This is a fact, Sir, which could be proved beyond doubt. It is gratifying to know that a regiment is stationed at Jalna where there are two medical officers who invariably give their attendance, but all are not millionaires who can command medical assistance from them.

Khaderabad, 29th Sept. ONE OF THEM.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AND THE WANTAGE SISTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your paper of Friday last I read an account of the distribution of prizes by Sir Richard Temple to the boys and girls of the Bishop's and St. Mary's schools at Poona. It seems that on that occasion His Excellency waxed eloquent on the theme of the Wantage Sisters, whose presence in Poona he appeared to think a gain to that community ; and he seized the opportunity of congratulating some of the parents on their wisdom in inviting those Sisters to assume charge of St. Mary's School.

From Sir Richard's remarks on organization, one would be led to suppose that it was a novel thing in the Church of England to organize a body of workers ; and that the formation of this sisterhood was a proof that organization was not an objectionable thing after all ! It is a fact that systematic organization *of this description*, within the pale of the English Church, and with the one object of destroying the Protestantism of that Church, *is* a new thing, and is extremely odious to its sincere members.

Allow me to inform the parents whom Sir Richard lauded for their wisdom, that they have done a most unwise thing in permitting these scheming Ritualists to become the teachers and trainers of their children. Europe knows to its cost what a scourge the Jesuits have been to society—how they have undermined its morals and invaded the purity of its families. Yet a small but influential party has arisen in the Church of England which is in full sympathy with these men, and whose avowed object is the undoing of the glorious work of our noble reformers whom they denounce in the strongest terms !

Of this party the Bishop of Bombay is an avowed and earnest member, and the Wantage Sisters and Cowley Fathers also belong to it. Now if anybody is stupid enough to believe that any amount of rules or conscience clauses will restrain these persons from carrying out the one object of their lives—that for which alone the Bishop has brought them 6,000 miles—is clearly not one to argue with. But to those who know the difference between scriptural truth and mere human tradition, and desire to maintain the former amongst themselves and their posterity, I say beware of these persons—for they are not true members of the Church of England at all, nor is their teaching in accord with Scripture.

October 1. LUKE.

BOMBAY.

Correction.—In our report of the billiard match between Cook and Stanley, published in yesterday's paper, Cook's best break was stated to be 87. The printer had left out the initial figure 1 ; the break really totalled 187.

Prodigious !—Up to Saturday last, about twelve hundred rupees have been collected in Poona on account of the licence tax.

Theft by a soldier.—James Fitzpatrick, a soldier of H. M.'s 66th Regiment, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing two coats, valued at Rs. 5. He was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Criminal negligence.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Luximon Ranoo, a miner, and his servant, named Mahadoo Wagoo, were fined respectively Rs 20 and Rs. 10 by Mr. W. Webb for doing with an explosive substance an act so rash and negligent as to endanger human life.

Theft.—The residence of Hormusjee Byramjee, who occupies the whole of the second floor of a house at Old Sonapore Lane, was entered by some person or persons during the absence of himself and his family from the 13th to the 30th ultimo and property consisting of copper utensils, wearing apparel, a photographic apparatus, &c., of the value of Rs. 317, was stolen.

Suicide by a European soldier.—Yesterday morning at about 4 o'clock, William Minter, a private of H. M.'s 66th Regiment stationed at Colaba, while a patient at the Military Hospital at that station, cut his throat with a razor, and expired half an hour afterwards. Minter bore a good character in his regiment, and was suffering severely on the day named. An inquest was held by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, yesterday, when the following verdict was recorded, "that the death of William Minter was caused by his having committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor while in a state of temporary insanity."

ARRIVAL OF A TRANSPORT.

The hired transport ship Citadel, 1,363 tons, Captain McGee, which arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Cyprus 1st Sept., brought 131 men of the 1st Bombay Lancers.

BILLIARDS.

Last night, Mr. W. Cook played a game of a thousand up against Mr. Bridger, a Bombay amateur, who has several times played with Mr. John Roberts. Cook had it all his own way, and, giving his opponent 650 to start with, won with 152 to spare. The principal breaks he was credited with were 31, 64, 80 (7 spots), 256, 53, 37, and 73 (20 spots)—the last unfinished. There was an unfortunate mistake made in marking the big break, which really totalled 226, and included 71 spot strokes. The break was unfinished at the interval, when the game was called, Cook 500 ; Bridger 741. At that stage, Cook's break had reached 115, including 34 spots. He left off with the balls in position for the spot stroke, and on resuming play, he put down the red 37 more times consecutively, and finally lost position in consequence of careless spotting of the red ball, which rolled suddenly aside after he had struck the white and before the white reached it.

ST. GEORGE'S GOLF MEDAL.

The play for this medal was concluded yesterday morning. The ground was not quite so damp as on the previous day, but although there was a considerable improvement in the scores made they were scarcely up to the average, if we except Bentley's 47 and Moultrie's fourth round of 51. The former came in a winner with a score of 212, Moultrie being second with 3 points more, for which he gets the second prize, a set of clubs.

Of Tuesday's competitors, three withdrew—namely, Arnot, Chalmers, and Born, leaving eight players only for the final contest. Lang, allowed 16 points in the handicap, tops the lottery list. No one was found to dispute the "Wooden Spoon" with Bain, who left the rest of the field far behind.

The total scores are as follows :—

Bentley	55	55	47	55	= 212
Moultrie	51	57	56	51	= 215
Lang	53	55	56	60	= 224
Roberts	59	51	54	65	= 229
Melvin	61	60	57	55	= 233
Oliver	63	56	59	59	= 237
Simpson	65	53	63	62	= 243
Bain	69	77	64	64	= 274

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

The drill season of 1878-79 for the Bombay Volunteer Corps is to be inaugurated on Saturday afternoon, when the six Bombay companies and the band are to assemble at the Town Hall, and march out. The assembly will be at five o'clock, and the route to be followed is—past the Mint and along the Eastern Boulevard, across the *maidan* and the general parade ground, past the lines of the Marine Battalion, *via* Marine Lines and the Queen's Road to the Wodehouse Bridge, and round by the left to the open ground in front of the Sailors' Home, where they will be dismissed. The regular order of route marching will be followed, Letter A. Company doing duty as advance guard and F. Company as rear guard, and B. C. D. and E. Companies forming the main body. Full dress, viz. :—serge coat and trowsers, and helmet, will be worn. After their long rest during the monsoon, the Volunteers will no doubt set to work again at their drill in good earnest, and we expect to see a large muster at this, their first battalion parade of the season.

THE LATE FATHER BRISARD.

It is with regret we announce the death from hepatitis of the Rev. Bennit Brisard, at the Catholic Cathedral, Madras, at 9 o'clock this morning (Monday.) The late Father Brisard was born at Narcoole in the province of Nantes in France in 1817. He had thus attained the age of 61 years, thirty-one of which he spent in India, as a member of the congregation of the *Missions Etrangeres*, to which is confided the spiritual charge of the Vicariate Apostolic of Pondicherry. The latter years of Father Brisard's life were spent in the Salem District, where he contracted the disease which terminated his earthly career.—*Madras Mail.*

Aurungabad, 28th Sept.—Poor old John Lawrence, the centenarian and the oldest inhabitant of this station, breathed his last on Thursday. He lived to the respectable old age of 108 years, and was *chef de cuisine* of the Nizam's Service, now the Hyderabad Contingent. The poor old gentleman to within a few days of his death was seen to take his morning constitutional by the help of his walking stick. Old John was deaf as an adder but his sight was as good as a lad of seventeen, and he had got a fresh set of teeth—the third—in his old age. A good story is told of Lawrence. One day, some thirty years ago, the Nizam's Officers while at Mess were joking with John, when the Secretary pulled his "four and nine" below his eyes : this was too much for John to stand, so the hat was refused, and not all the persuasion used could make John Lawrence take back his hat ! No alternative was left but to get a spankling new "four and nine" from Bombay, which the then Secretary obtained *ekdum* for him. Old John preserved his testimonials as if they were priceless ; he used to carry them about in his beaver hat ; one testimonial is dated 1827, *fifty-one* years ago !—*Poona Observer.*

Decidedly a feature in the social squabbles that have come before the courts in London this season have been the fightings of parents for the possession of children who have come from unhappy marriages. The latest litigants on this point are Mr. and Mrs. Rousby, the actor and actress. If all we hear be true they are not an amiable pair, and one pities the little girl just eight years old. Her father has not cared to see her since 1874, but now he pleads his parental rights and wants to take possession of her. The Rousbys are both Roman Catholics, and the child has been in a convent at Exeter where she was placed for her education. When Mrs. Rousby heard that the father was bent upon taking possession of the child she went down to the convent, and being left alone for a few moments, she put the child out of the window, giving it directions where to meet her. She left the place herself soon after, and the two fled, but they have been caught. Husband and wife are now trying to blacken each other's characters and prove to the Court that each respectively is not a fit custodian for the child. I am inclined to agree with both of them. The Judge has decided that the child should be placed under the care of Mrs. Rousby's sister for the present, and that the Court should be at once informed if its removal was attempted by either parent. Unhappy child ! —*London Letter.*

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH SEPT.

General Remarks.—In Madras general prospects remain favourable ; unseasonable rain has fallen in South Kanara, and in Malabar it has continued to be excessive. In Godavery and Tanjore some damage has been caused by floods. The number—98,73—on relief works shows the slight increase of 169 ; but the number—58,574—gratuitously relieved exhibits a decrease of 1,944. In Mysore the crops are progressing well and prices are still falling. The numbers on relief works again show a decrease, and there is also now a diminution in the number receiving gratuitous relief. In the Bombay Presidency the Sind floods are subsiding, the crops have been somewhat damaged by excessive rain in parts of Guzerat, the Deccan, Kanara and Konkan, but prospects are on the whole good. With the exception of *jowar* in the Southern districts and Nimar, the prospects of the *kharif* crops in the Central Provinces are generally good ; the harvesting of the lesser millets has commenced ; high prices still prevail and cholera is increasing in Wardha, but is said to be decreasing elsewhere, though it is still present in many districts. Excessive rainfall continues in Berar, and is injuring crops in the low-lands. In Central India, notwithstanding the continuance of heavy rain in Malwa, prospects are fair ; elsewhere they continue favourable. Cholera has been sharp in Gwalior, but is now abating. Prospects in Rajputana are generally satisfactory, but more rain is needed at Ulwar and Bickaneer. Nearly all the districts of Bengal have received rain during the week, but more is wanted in a few places ; in parts of Bengal Proper the winter rice on low-lands has suffered from heavy rain and flood, and in west Manbhoom insects have greatly injured the autumn crops ; general prospects, however, remain favourable. Prospects in Assam are promising. In Burma prospects have improved everywhere with the exception of a part of the Henzada and Prome districts, and Thayetmyo. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and also in the Punjab prospects continue good.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Resolution by the Government of India, dated Simla, 26th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

In continuation of the Resolutions just read, it is now proposed that the Railway Conference (which has been unavoidably postponed) on account of the extreme pressure on the railways of India during 1877, shall assemble in Calcutta during the coming cold season. The exact date will be notified hereafter.

By a Notification of this day's date, Captain W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., has been appointed Secretary to the Railway Conference ; and all persons wishing to bring forward matters connected with the Conference, or having reference to railway affairs, are invited to address their papers to the Secretary to the Railway Conference, care of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

The subjects to be discussed at the Conference relate to the economic and efficient working of railways, and a list of the more prominent of these subjects is appended. With a view to the thorough discussion and settlement of these subjects, it is proposed to invite representatives from all the Guaranteed and State Railways in India and Burmah, and from the several Consulting Engineer's Departments of the three Presidencies. Delegates from the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and representatives of the leading merchants, European and Native, of the chief towns of India, are also invited to attend the proposed Conference, and to submit papers for consideration.

List of Subjects for consideration at the Railway Conference.

1. Means to promote the comfort and convenience of railway travellers.
2. Simplification and reduction of goods tariff.
3. Scale of mileage rates for interchange of stock.
4. Course of goods traffic in cases of alternative routes.
5. Uniformity of statistics of traffic.
6. System of recording "up" and "down" traffic on main lines and branches.
7. Assimilation of systems of working, and revision of general rules and regulations.
8. Establishment of a clearing house.
9. Alteration in the law as regards bribery.
10. System of recording time occupied in shunting.
11. Establishment of provident funds or schemes for retiring allowances.
12. Railway schools.
13. Uniformity of system in recording accidents.
14. Employment of natives in charge of engines and trains.
15. Working hours.
16. House accommodation for native staff.
17. Questions affecting wages of railway employes.
18. The new Indian Railway Bill.
19. Adaptation of rolling-stock to military purposes.
20. Carriage of explosives by rail.
21. Duties of railway servants in times of war.
22. Continuous brake power in trains.
23. Communication in trains between passengers, driver and guard.
24. Standard dimensions.
25. Palamow-coal fields.

W. A. CROMMELIN, Major-Genl., R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

QUARANTINE ABOLISHED AT BRITISH INDIAN PORTS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India under dated Simla, 19th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

The consideration of the Government of Indian has recently been given to the subject of quarantine rules for Indian ports, and to the desirability of adopting a uniform system for them all. The question of quarantine has been much discussed during the last few years, and rules have been sanctioned for some places, and considered for others. The Secretary of State has declared the principles which should dominate the action of the Government of India, and the opportunity will now be taken to review the history of the case, and to lay down the principles by which the Government of India will be guided in the future. * *

23. While the present Resolution was passing through the press, a despatch (No. 133, dated 11th July 1878) was received from the Secretary of State, enclosing a Minute by Dr. Seaton of the Local Government Board, in which the practice of the sanitary authorities in Great Britain in regard to quarantine is described. Dr. Seaton shows that quarantine has been wholly and absolutely abandoned at all English ports, save in rare and occasional cases of epidemics of yellow-fever. He shows that the master of a vessel, arriving at an English port, has to declare whether he has infectious disease on board. If such should be the case, his vessel is detained only for so long as may be required for a medical inspection of the crew and passengers, for the removal of the sick, and for carrying out the processes of disinfection. Healthy persons on board an infected vessel are detained only until their state of health can be determined by a medical inspection. The sick on board the vessel are dealt with not in any special manner, but merely in accordance with the ordinary sanitary rules of the United Kingdom in regard to infectious disease.

24. From the preceding paragraphs, it will appear that the time has arrived when the Government of India are in a position to carry out the instructions of the late Secretary of State, who desired, as stated in his despatch No.127, dated 23rd December 1875, that rules consistent for the whole of India, should be drawn up and promulgated under Act I. of 1870. In the first place, it will be necessary to suspend at once the operation of the rules sanctioned for the ports of British Burmah and Madras ; to stop the practice which has obtained at Kurrachee, and the procedure adopted at Calcutta under the pilot rules ; and to revise the quarantine rules which have been framed for use at Bombay with the previous sanction of the Government of India on the occurrence of any special emergency. With regard to the principles which should guide the action of Government, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is aware that the Government of India are not competent to ameliorate the practice of quarantine advocated by foreign powers ; but for Indian ports, and for Indian trade, His Excellency in Council is convinced that no adequate advantage can be obtained by the imposition of quarantine restrictions on vessels arriving from sea at ports in respect of such diseases as are endemic in India, that is, for instance, where there are cases of small-pox or cholera on board. On the contrary, such regulations while they derange trade and often cause inconvenience and pecuniary loss to ship-owners, passengers and traders, are apt to expose to additional danger the healthy passengers on board. There is no evidence in Indian experience that quarantine regulations in fact produce any beneficial results, though many people still advocate their use. It appears to His Excellency in Council that in preference to quarantine rules, it is desirable that a system of medical inspection should be adopted for all vessels arriving at a port. It should be provided by executive orders that native passengers or crews disembarking from a vessel shall, if suffering from an epidemic disease, be at once taken for treatment to the nearest hospital, unless they, or their friends, can afford to obtain adequate care for them elsewhere. Under this system of medical inspection, persons, who are not actually suffering from epidemic disease, will be subject to no interference. It will be specially necessary for the Medical Officer of the port to board vessels containing homeward-bound pilgrims or emigrants, and to provide for the treatment of persons suffering from epidemic disease. In cases where epidemic disease is found on board, the vessel should be thoroughly purified by fumigation or other adequate means.

25. In respect to plague and yellow-fever which, though they have been known to occur within limited areas in India, have happily never been commonly rife, it may possibly be necessary, if the emergency arises, to establish quarantine restrictions. With this view, the Government of India, in April 1877, sanctioned provisional rules for Bombay in respect of vessels arriving from the Persian Gulf with plague on board, to be put in force in event of necessity. The opportunity should now be taken to examine these rules by the light of the foregoing remarks, and to revise them for Bombay if required, including in them, at the same time, provisions in case of yellow-fever, and for the prohibition of the importation of rags from ports, where plague or yellow-fever is known to exist. It will be for other Local Governments to report how far the rules provisionally sanctioned for Bombay are applicable to their ports in cases of plague and yellow-fever.

26. His Excellency the Governor General in Council, therefore, with the view of issuing similar rules for the whole of India, desires that the Local Governments concerned will, without delay, take the matter into consideration, and submit, in as simple and brief a form as possible, draft rules to provide for the objects specified in paragraph 24. These rules, if such a course appears necessary, will, when approved, be sanctioned under Act I. of 1870, and will remain continuously in force. At the same time, draft quarantine rules, framed as much as possible on the lines of the Bombay provisional rules under the guidance of the paragraph immediately preceding, should be prepared and submitted, so that hereafter they may, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, be enforced, if unhappily occasion should so require.

27. While issuing these instructions, His Excellency the Governor General in Council would again desire to impress on all Local Governments that no protection of the character above described can be of use where sanitary precautions on shore are ignored or neglected ; and that in the case of sea-ports especially, it is essential that the preservation of the towns in a good sanitary condition in respect to drainage, conservancy and water-supply, as well as the protection of the port waters from contamination, should receive the earnest and vigilant attention of the local authorities.

The late Lieutenant Stokes.—We regret to notice the death on Saturday last, at the Madras Lunatic Asylum, from acute mania, of Lieut W. E. Stokes, of the King's 14th Hussars. The deceased, it will be recollected, was brought down from Bangalore a few days ago in a very bad state of health. He was only 25 years of age.

The *Indian Tribune*, published at Allahabad, tests the indulgence of its subscribers after the following fashion :—"We claim the indulgence of our readers in giving to our establishment a fortnight's holiday on account of the Dusserah. The *Tribune* will not, therefore, appear on the 5th and the 12th October. We trust the public will not grudge our 'hands' this holiday, as it is the only one which they are allowed during the whole year."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

A HEAVY BANK FAILURE.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2, 12-5 P.M.

The City of Glasgow Bank stopped payment to-day. The liabilities are ten millions, but the collapse having been anticipated further complications are not expected, and to prevent obstructing business other Banks will encash the City of Glasgow's notes.

Silver weak.

BILLIARDS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

The first match was played to-night by Roberts against M. Sabot. The house was crowded from top to bottom, and the applause was vociferous. Roberts won by 107 points.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

A letter has appeared in the *Times* from Lord Lawrence in which he deprecates an invasion of Afghanistan by the British on the ground that it would be too expensive. His Lordship further-more advises that the Ameer be not treated too hardly.

THE ENGLISH REVENUE RETURNS.

The English Revenue returns for the quarter ending September show an increase of £83,000.

Consols yesterday closed at 94⅝, being a fall of one-eighth.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 1.

A despatch has been sent to the Turkish representatives abroad denying the assertion made by the Greek Ministry, that the Porte had been inciting the Albanians to revolt against Greece, and attributing the calumnies to a desire on the part of Greece to justify the warlike preparations she has made.

IMPORTANT BANK FAILURE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The City of Glasgow Bank has stopped payment with liabilities to the extent of ten millions sterling.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Oct. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Assyria, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 1, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.	
Fair Dhollera	5 1-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	6-40½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅞.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent. do.	83
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	113⅞
Bar Silver	51½ to ⅝
Arrival—Australia.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, Oct. 2, 9-36 A.M.

Following from Penang:—Steamer for Singapore at 5 p.m. to-day.

TRINCOMALLEE, Oct 2, 10-30 A.M.

H. M. S. Shannon from Singapore arrived yesterday.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

OCTOBER 1, 10 A.M.

There has been little to note in the weather since the breaking up of the cylonic vortex in Northern Bengal on the 25th. Occasional light showers have fallen in the coast districts of the Bay of Bengal, in the Deccan, and the Malabar Coast area. Light and variable winds and calms prevail over the whole of India, the area of minimum pressure is at present in Guzerat instead of the Bay of Bengal as is usual at the end of the rains. The occurrence of a severe cyclone at the head of the Bay is not probable so long as this distribution of pressure continues. The rainfall for the month of September presents nearly identical features with the rainfall of July, though it has been more equally distributed. The rainfall of Arracan, Orissa, and Southern Bengal is generally slightly in defect. Northern Bengal and Western Assam have received excessive rain. The rainfall of Goalpara is twenty-eight inches, the average for the month being twelve inches; of Silchar it is twenty-five inches, the average being fourteen inches; and of Rungpore nineteen inches, the average being eleven inches. The rainfall in the Eastern Districts of the North Western Provinces, the Southern Districts of Oude, Bundlecund, and Jubbulpore is from ten to thirty per cent below the average. The Rohilcund Division received excessive rain as in July. The rainfall of Bareilly was twelve inches, the average being seven inches, and of Shahjehanpore sixteen, the average being seven inches. The Aligarh and Agra districts also received rain considerably in excess. The rainfall of the Punjab and Meerut divisions was almost nil and considerably below the average. The rainfall of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and the Deccan is almost without except on above the average. Rajkot, Surat, Sholapore, and Cochin are centres of the heaviest and excessive rainfall. Surat received twenty-eight inches, the average being six inches, Sholapore eighteen inches, the average being six, and Cochin twenty-five inches, the average being nine.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 2.

Cannanore, 5-20 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S E.; thermometer, max. 84, min. 74, W.B. 78; barometer 29·63.

Carwar, 5-15 p.m.—Weather fine with thunder, heavy bank of clouds in the East; wind W. to S.E. 4; thermometer 81·6; barometer 29.736.

Mangalore, Oct. 1. 4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind N. E., N. W.

Tuticorin, 3-30 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N.E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·72.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. E. light; thermometer 86. Fall of rain 10 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered	105 13	113 76	114 77
Oct. 1 Tuesday	0 0	......	......
" 2 Wednesday	......	0 0	0 0
Total	105 13	113 76	114 77
Fall up to 1st Oct. 1877	63 50		
" " 2nd "	......	52 26	63 38

Note.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

The fall of rain for the month of September on Cumballa Hill, taken by Dr. Blanc, was 17 inches and 67 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7 27-32d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8⅛d.	"
Credits,	3 " "	1s. 8 7-32d.	"
Documents,	3 " "	1s. 8 9-32d.	"
Francs,	3 " "	2·13½.	"

We learn that an order from the War Office has reached Belgaum directing that Lieut. Col. Herbert, Commanding H. M.'s 7th Foot, is to be placed on half pay at the end of his five years' command, and to proceed to England. Lieut. Col. Daubeny is, we hear, likely to succeed to the command.

We learn that a violent storm visited the town of Nassick on the night of Monday last. The rain was exceedingly heavy, and the lightning very vivid, with terrific claps of thunder. In a few hours more than 5 inches of rain fell, which flooded the streets, some being four feet deep in water. Fortunately no lives were lost. The damage to houses and property has been great.

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, it is notified that the provisions of G. G. O. No. 933 of 1877, permitting officers of the Indian cadres of Artillery and of the 12 new line regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, to count all full pay service towards pension, on retirement, are extended to officers of the Indian cadres of Engineers.

In modification of para. 7 of G. G. O. No. 716 of 1878, it is notified that payments due to Majors of Royal Artillery and Engineers, serving out of India, will be made either to such agents in India as officers may appoint, or by remittance home at the official rate of exchange which prevailed when the pay accrued.

We (*Englishman*) have good reason to know that there is absolutely no truth in the statement made and reiterated by an up-country contemporary, that Sir Neville Chamberlain has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces about to be employed in the demonstration against Kabul. [A similar official communication was made to us a few days ago, and it is no doubt the case that a Commander-in-Chief of an Afghan expedition has not yet been appointed; but the contradiction is hardly worth notice, because it is evident that Sir N. Chamberlain is the only possible Commander-in-Chief of the forces now assembling on the Frontier.—Ed. *B.G.*]

The *Madras Mail*—We are sorry to hear that the prospects of our Lady Doctors in Madras have not turned out as bright as might have been expected, and as the promoters of the movement no doubt anticipated. One would have thought some half dozen at least of the eighty millions of women whom Dr. Balfour so graphically described as being without trained medical assistance, would have gladly availed themselves of the three ladies at their disposal, but we are informed that only one fee has as yet been received amongst them. If this state of things goes on, it will certainly not be in Class A of the Licence Tax that the ladies will find themselves enrolled. One, we believe, contemplates trying Hydrabad, and one has gone to England; so that perhaps the last, finding no opposition, may make a better thing of it. We cordially hope so.

The Madras correspondent of the *Times* has not a very high idea of the intelligence or liberality of Anglo-Indian officials. Speaking of the motives that led to the introduction of the Vernacular Press Bill, he says:—"There is something in the atmosphere of Indian official bureau that breeds a deadly hatred, not of a vernacular Press in particular, but of a free Press, and if we could get to the bottom of the minds of those who counselled the "gagging" Act, we should probably find that their main objection was to adverse criticism of any kind. The Indian civilian who rises to high administrative functions is a very important personage. All his official life he is surrounded by native parasites to whom his word is law, and after long years of this training he cannot understand that anybody else should view questions in an opposite light to his own. Men of this class aim not so much at stifling that poor little bantling the Native Press as in curbing the freedom of discussion of the English newspapers. My experience of Indian officials, and it is a lengthy one, is this: they have no objection to the Press when it echoes their opinions, nor have they any objection to using the Press as a means of promulgating their own views, but let the Press only criticize fairly and honestly their public measures, showing the weak places, and no class of men in the world are thinner skinned or more ready to take offence. Their political training has been that of the bureau and closet, and criticism of public measures, as measures are criticized every day in the British Parliament or even in a parish vestry, they cannot understand or appreciate. It is this class of official whose corns have been trodden upon which cries out about the 'licentious' character of the Indian Press, and a great many of the older school of officials would be very well pleased if the 'gagging' Act for the vernacular papers could be extended to the newspapers printed in English."

The *Pioneer*—A murder of a very uncommon kind, so far at least as detection goes, is reported from Mainpuri. A young *teli* left his house about midnight to get some medicine for his father. He went to a neighbouring hut and then started back home, but was never seen alive again. The next morning his dead body was found in a well near two small Hindu temples. He had been disembowelled, and this led to the suspicion that it was no ordinary case of robbery and murder. The temples were examined by the police, and in one of them pools of blood were found and also a small piece of entrail. There could scarcely be a doubt that the man had been offered up as a sacrifice in the temple, an old custom which it was fondly hoped had been quite suppressed. A strict inquiry was made, and a native police inspector, Kunj Beharee Lall, arrested five men, three of whom readily confessed. Two of them state that the deceased went with them to do *poojah* in the temple, and that the other man cut his throat and afterwards mutilated the body. The third man absurdly enough says that the *teli* cut his own throat. The murderers intended to cleanse the temple from the blood stains, and to make it appear that thieves had rifled the body and thrown it into the well. Such sacrificial murderers have, according to Dr. Chevers, cropped up from time to time even during the last 20 or 30 years, the goddess Kali, being generally honored with a human victim. The usual practice is to decapitate the unlucky person who may have been seized, and then present the head at the shrine. It was even said that the Rajah of Jeypore when succeeding his father in 1860-61, offered up a human sacrifice, but the story is not confirmed. The investigation of the present case may perhaps prove that the custom is by no means obsolete, as men are often found near temples, murdered apparently in a very objectless way.

We see that Colonel Yule, member of the Indian Council, in his article on Afghanistan in the new edition of the Encyclopœdia Britannica, admits that we have no later information than 1858 regarding the strength of the Kabul army. The Colonel says: "According to the old system the Afghan forces were entirely composed of the Ulus, or tribesmen of the chiefs who were supposed to hold their lands on a condition of service, but who, as frequently as not went over to the enemy in the day of need. As a counterpoise, the late Amir Dost Mahommed began to form a regular army. In 1858 this contained 16 infantry regiments of (nominally) 800 men, 3 of cavalry of 300 men, and about 80 field-pieces, besides a few heavy guns. The pay was bad, and extremely irregular, and punishments were severe. The men were fine, but recruited in the worst manner, viz., the arbitrary and forcible seizure of able-bodied men. There were also Tezailchi (riflemen) irregulars, some in the Amir's pay, others levies of the local chiefs; and a considerable number of irregular cavalry. We have failed to obtain recent data on this subject."

From an account of the Bishop of Calcutta's visitation tour, published in the *Indian Church Gazette*, we take the following:—"On Wednesday, August 21st, an early start was made for Jhansi where the Bishop expected to arrive the same day, the Maharajah having kindly undertaken to lay the dak. Half the journey was accomplished by 11 a. m. when the Sind river, forming the boundary of the Duttea territory, was crossed by ferry. Owing, however, to some mistake no means of continuing the journey were found on the further bank, and the rest of the day was spent in a neighbouring dak-bungalow, waiting for the camel-gharee, which, with the baggage, had been despatched over-night from Morar, and passed on the road. It was night when this arrived; and when the baggage was all stowed in the upper compartment, the servants on the front and back seats, and the Bishop and his Chaplain in the low rat-trap-like central compartment, a fresh start was made about 8 p.m., the jolting of the unwieldy springless conveyance promising but little rest for the travellers. They were, however, destined to have a less monotonous journey than was expected, for about 11 o'clock a sudden attack was made by a party of seven or eight dacoits, armed with long-pointed sticks, with which after smashing the lanterns and knocking the driver and those with him from their seat, they proceeded to pound at the panels and to spoke at the occupants of the van through the bars. The situation was ludicrous as well as disagreeable, the low compartment in which a recumbent or crouching attitude was alone possible forming a complete trap, while to creep out through the equally low door at the back was impossible in the face of the blows now being showered upon it. In the event the ludicrous predominated, for the assailants having at length moderated their clamour sufficiently to distinguish the voices of those within the gharee, a dead silence ensued, and it was speedily ascertained that, alarmed no doubt at English accents which they might suppose to be backed by English revolvers, they had taken to flight. A few minutes later the driver's little son, who, when thrown from his seat, had made for a village which he knew to be not distant, returned with several sowars, picking up on the road the Bishop's servant, who was suffering from fever, and his own father, who had had two teeth knocked down his throat in the first affray. It was now seen that there was reason to be thankful for the mistake which had originally caused the Bishop's detention, for there can be no doubt that had the baggage been in charge of one native servant alone, it would have been thoroughly sacked. A wearisome march, under the protection of a strong escort, now brought the party to Duttea by 3-30 a. m., where the Bishop thought it right to halt in order to inform the Rajah of the occurrence. The local authorities were full of civility; a writer was sent to take evidence of the attack, and after breakfast a carriage, an interesting relic of last century, when it may well have been built for Warren Hastings, was provided to take the Bishop on to Jhansi, where he arrived without further adventure at 1 p. m. on Thursday the 22nd. The Bishop received also, a few days later, a letter from Sir Gunput Rao, expressing the Maharaja Scindia's deep regret at what had occurred: and it may be hoped that it may result in measures which may make the road safer for future travellers."

The Mussoorie paper says—"A little bird whispers to us, that just a murmur of dissatisfaction is heard in Calcutta and elsewhere with the new Bishop's bearing towards the Chaplains and missionaries. Dr. Johnson, whom we have had the pleasure of meeting, is evidently a most amiable and worthy man; but he would certainly act wisely to be careful in his correspondence and dealings with the clergy, to act on his own judgment and not to act too hastily. It is no business of ours to preach sermons, but as his Lordship is new to India, and we have become well sunburnt, he will therefore pardon a very gentle hint, after our having observed his excellent predecessors, that in this country of all others the ecclesiastical margin must be extended to its fullest legitimate width, and toleration to its utmost possible breadth."

The Court of Enquiry at Galle, after a prolonged investigation into the circumstances of the wreck of the barque Furness Abbey, has suspended the certificate of Captain Hall for two years, and that of the first mate for a like period.

KABUL TO PESHAWAR.

Bhut Khak—8¼ miles.—"The road after descending from the high ground near the east of Kabul, proceeds by the famous plain to the north-east, and passes through some low ground. At about three miles it crosses to the left by bridges over the Logar and Khurd (small) Kabul rivers; it thence runs through a swamp. The road is raised and covered with stones, rendering it difficult for horses and camels. This compelled us to take the road close the left of the raised road. The latter part of the road is much better, though so narrow, being confined between ravines and a high bank, that it is bad for guns. The appearance of cultivation was lost after the sixth mile, and the road ran to the right close to the hills to the south and was free of stones; but the whole was barren, no vestige of grass or any sort of vegetation was to be seen. Our camp was a mile beyond the village of Bhut Khak, which is a small place. The Khurd Kabul river east and close to camp. Thermometer at 3 P. M. 64°. The elevation here is 6,247 feet, or 153 below Barber's tomb at Kabul."

2. Khurd Kabul—9 miles 1 furlong—17 miles 5 furlongs.—"Shortly after leaving camp the road lay close under the hills to the south. From Bhut-Khak there is a 'kaffila road (the Lataband Pass) which runs about south-east from camp and passes over the mountains to the left of the entrance to the pass, and comes out at the third march from Bhut-Khak at the giant's tomb, about 30 miles distant. It is not fit for the passage of an army, nor for heavily laden camels. At 1½ mile from camp you enter the pass of "Kotal-Khurd Kabul." The pass is formed by two chains of high mountains between which runs the Khurd Kabul river, confined within a very narrow channel. The cold was intense; the height of the mountains kept the rays of sun from us. The length of the pass is about 6 miles, and the width not more than from 100 to 200 yards, the road crossing the river 23 times. The mountains are of the most barren description, of *basalt and iron-stone*, broken into precipices and crags and without a particle of vegetation. On leaving the pass there is a perceptible ascent. The entrance to the pass is about south-east, and its termination about east[a]. Having debouched from the pass, the village of Khurd Kabul is about 11 miles distant, the road taking a turn to the left and there being a perceptible ascent. The elevation at the village is 7,466 feet, or 1,219 feet above our last ground. Thermometer at 3 P. M. 64° in camp. The river to the rear; hills to the front; the village about a mile to rear of the left. Many camels lost to-day."

3. Tezin—12⅞ miles—30 miles 4 furlongs.—"The road was moderate ascent to the east for about 3 miles, and good. About half-way crossed several slight ascents and descents and some few streamlets.

"Thence commences the *Haft-Kotal* [b], or so many ranges of hills over which the road runs. It then enters the bed of the Rud-i-Tezin, running nearly due north; after a winding descent through mountains variously stratified, it opens into the valley of Tezin. The last descent is about three-fourths of a mile and very steep. The first half forms nearly a semicircle to the left, and the last half is nearly direct to the valley; the direction of the march was east, and then north[c]. There is another road to the left which leads into the valley lower down and beyond our camp, which was opposite to the debouche of the pass. The Rud-i-Tezin, which runs down the pass, discharges itself into the Kabul river at Tarobi[d]. The village of Tezin was about a mile south from camp.

"Further south the valley is crossed by a range of mountains wooded from their base to their summit. To the west of north and to the east are other mountains. The valley is not above 1,000 yards broad and is barren, with the exception of a few patches of cultivation[e]. Thermometer at 3 P. M. 66°. The elevation of the Tezin Pass is 8,173 feet, 707 feet above the last ground; that of the Tezin valley 6,488, or 1,685 feet below the pass; and as the chief descent is in the last 5 miles, it would give a fall of one foot in sixteen is the greatest we had yet met with [f]".

4. The Giant's (or Fuqueer's) Tomb on the Tezin—8¼ miles—39 miles.—"The road descended the bed of the Rud-i-Tezin due north generally, or ascended some spur of the mountains which ran into it. The valley was about 1,000 to 1,200 yards wide, crossing the same streams frequently as on the last march. The whole of the way was covered with round loose stones, and more difficult than the Bolan Pass, over a continual ascent and descent of loose stones splitting the bullocks' feet and rendering them incapable of moving. The valley widened a good deal during the march, but still it was a *valley of stones* and worse than the *Bolan Pass*, equally sterile, with bad instead of good water [g]: the latter part of the road worse than the first. The only forage were a few stunted bushes and coarse grass for the camels[h]. About half-way there is a small tower on the hills to the left. The Tezin empties itself into the Kabul river about 15 miles to the north of Tarobi. The kafila road (Lataband Pass) passes down from the hills to the left by a steep descent about a mile beyond the Giant's Tomb—a descent in to-day's march. Thermometer at 3 P. M. 75°."

5. Rud-i-Kata Sang.—4⅛ miles—43 miles, 6 furlong.—"The road straight in a continuation of the valley of Tezin. We took the road to the right, nearly due east. For half a mile passed over a stony level road; then commenced the first ascents. There are four ascents and descents. At the end of the second descent, and between it and the third ascent is a stony valley and a small stream called the 'Barik-ab.' There is an old fortification on a hill by the side of the stream. The third ascent is the steepest. The last is the longest and greatest descent. The whole road stony, and must be very difficult going to Kabul. The valley in which the camp was is called 'Rud-i-Kata Sang.' No village nor cultivation seen. Barick-ab[i] is 5,313 feet, or 1,175 below the valley of Tezin. Thermometer at 3 p. m. 72°."

6. Jagdalak—7⅛ miles—51 miles, 2 furlongs.—"The road lay first 3 miles east over some steep spurs or hillocks running down to the Kata Sang. Then the valley widens, and you pass a 'chokee' on the left. At 4 miles enter the gorge of the Pari Dara Pass, taking a direction to the south. The pass is the bed of Jugdalak river. It is about 3¼ miles in extent; it is very narrow and stony, with an ascent. The pass winds several times almost at right angles. The average width is about 40 or 50 yards; but there are the places where it is less than 10 feet; indeed one only of 6 feet, so that if any animal fell the road would be stopped till it should be removed. The almost perpendicular cliffs on both sides appear as if threatening the destruction of the traveller. A small party of armed men would stop the passage of any force which had entered it. The road passes so much over water, that in certain seasons it would much impede the march of troops. The difficult pass is in some respects not unlike the defile of the "Valley of Hell" between Neustadt and Fribourg [j]. To the west of the pass a road crosses the mountains which completely turns the pass [k]. Lieutenant Colonel Wade moved by the roads over the hills, but his guns went through the pass. From the entrance to the Khurd Kabul pass to Jagdalak, a distance of 42 miles, there is a succession of passes and defiles, more difficult than any road we had yet seen. They beggar description"[l].

7. Surkhab—13 miles—64 miles 2 furlongs.—The road east for the first one half mile was an ascent up the river. Then came a very steep ascent for about 300 yards, very trying for laden animals. This can be avoided by passing over a small kotal pass to the right, on descending which there is a ruined fort, but it is a circuitous route; some baggage went that way.

On attaining the top of the steep ascent you are on the crest of the ridge of the Kotal-i-Jagdalak, where the river has its rise; thence there is a rather precipitous descent for about 3 miles [m]. For 7 miles the road crossed a succession of steep ravines, covered with loose pebbles, and of a most dreary aspect. To the south the mountains of the Sufed Koh, covered with deep snow, bounded the view. "At about one mile from the valley of Hisarak, there is a very steep descent over ledges of rocks [n], into the bed of the Surkh-ab river, which is crossed by a bridge of one arch, through which the river rushes a perfect torrent. Though only 1½ foot deep it was difficult to cross the stream below to the left of the bridge. To the right near the ledge of rocks are the ruins of an old fort. To the north-east of camp is a small tower on the hills: to the south-west is the bridge. The river here runs from the west to east. The direction of our route to-day was east, and last half a little north. The valley still stony, and the width from half to three-fourths of a mile. The valley, particularly to the south-west and village of Hisarak, has many orchards, vineyards, and corn-fields on the banks of the river, affording a pleasing contract to the country we had hitherto passed through. The camp was supplied with corn, bhoosa, and abundance of the finest grapes, pomegranates, and vegetables. Thermometer at 3 p. m. 80°. The elevation at Surkh-ab is 4,373 or 1,002 feet less than at our last ground."

8. Sufed Sang—9⅞ miles—74 miles.—"The road ran to the east through the valley, 800 or 1,000 yards wide, and for about two miles was as stony and difficult with ascents and descents as any we had passed over and crossed by several rivulets winding their way to the Kabul river. The valley now widened. At about 4 miles a tolerable road crossing ravines and rivulets, running from south to north, then a steep ascent a mile beyond which is Gandamuk, on the left of the road. The elevation is 4,616 feet or 243 feet above our last ground. Thence the road is good till within 3 miles of Sufed Sang, when it has most rugged descents crossing the Gandamak river with a stony bed. There is a bridge with a broken arch at Sufed Sang. The road to our camp crossed the stream to the left of the bridge with a steep ascent up to it. Camp south-west, half mile from the bridge, which except the arch, is repairable."

9. Fatehabad—12 miles—86 miles—"The road to-day lay to the north of east, and leaving the valley of Nimla on the right, ascending the heights along which it wound. The road hence has a precipitous descent (the valley along it to the right) over loose round stones, and crossing the Nimla turns to the south-east (left) and ascends an opposite hill, the steep of which is difficult for laden camels and wheeled carriages. The next 6 miles the roads are ascents and descents; there are three passes or defiles, crossing so many streams, over loose stones of all sizes until it enters the valley of Rud-Croad [o], covered with grass. Camp at Fatehabad, the elevation of which is 3,098 feet, or 1,518 feet below our last ground. A fine view of the 'Sufed Koh' to the south-west. Thermometer at 3 P. M. 80°."

10. Sultanpur—7½ miles—93 miles 4 furlongs.—"The road just after leaving camp passed over a water-course, then over a low flat, sometimes of loose stones, and again crossing a slight sandy soil. To the south is seen the Sufed Koh. To the north flows a rivulet (Soorkh) running to the Kabul river. Along the banks of this stream were villages and patches of sugarcane. The last three-fourths of a mile is a deep heavy sand. The camp near the village of Soltanpur. The elevation here is 2,286 feet, or 812 feet lower than our last ground. Sultanpur, from the ruins near it, appears to have been a large place. The cultivation extends to the banks of the river, about 3 miles north."

11. Jelalabad—9 miles—102 miles 4 furlongs.—"The road, the first part sandy, the next part stony, and the last part sandy. There is a sandy plain east, west, and south of Jelalabad. This was once a flourishing town. The elevation here is 1,964, or 322 feet below our last ground. Thermometer at 3 P. M. 92°."

12. Ali Baghan—6¾ miles—109 miles 2 furlongs. "The road ran due east, first part sandy over a level plain, the greater part of which was under cultivation for nearly 3 miles; thence crossed over a bed of stones; the rest of the road good, excepting two not difficult ravines and two or three water courses; then a thick jungle of reeds, through which there was a path, which terminated in ravines and sandy hills about the sixth mile. At 42 minutes past 3 P. M. a shock of an earthquake. Thermometer at 3 P. M. 92°. The elevation here is 1,911 feet, or 53 feet below the last ground."

13. To Char-deh—14 miles—123 miles 2 furlongs.—"The road lay almost due east, and for the first 3 miles was good and level, but on ascending a small hill we entered a wide, barren valley or stony desert called the "Surkh Denkor" (surrounded with low hills), where in the months of April and May the deadly simoom prevails. This track was marched over for 9 miles, and there seemed to be desolation all around. About 1½ mile from camp was the small dilapidated village of Barik-ap: water-courses near it. The road then was sandy, and brought us to the banks of the Rood-Batei-Kot and cultivation; and crossing this stream we reached the village of that name, and in the valley was our camp. The Kabul river running to the north, the desert to the west, the 'Sufed Koh' to the south, and to the east the Khyber range. The elevation at Barik-ap is 1,822 feet, or 89 feet below our last ground. Thermometer at 3 P. M. 88°."

14. Hazarnao—11⅞ miles—135 miles.—"There were two roads leading out of camp [p]; the first part sandy. At about 3 miles crossed the dry bed of a nullah, and crossed between this and Hazarnao two dry stony beds of hill streams. The middle part of the march the road stony for 2 or 3 miles. The road generally pretty good, but sandy and stony, and crossing several small water-courses. Direction the last half, east. The road passing over the Dusht (plain) led to Hazarnao, a cluster of villages, some of which have mud walls and towers, and a good deal of cultivation around the villages [q]. The village of Basool is at an elevation of 1,509 feet, or 313 feet below Barik-ab."

15. Daka—9 miles—144 miles.—"The road skirted the hills for some distance, avoiding a swamp, when it turned to the east along a level, gentle rise over a country for about 4 miles; then crossed several very small rivulets and some arable lands, and at 6 miles ascended the pass or narrow defile of Khurd Khyber [r]. On quitting the defile the road lies through the valley, and at two miles you come to Daka, where are two walled villages to the left of the road and distant about a mile; the Kabul [s] river runs by them from west to east [t]. The ground at Daka is covered with an efflorescence of soda for some distance from the river, and the ground is in consequence very damp: the surrounding land is covered with stones and hard sand. We found supplies here and a party of troops recently raised by Mr. Mackeson. The elevation at Lalpura is 1,404 feet, or 105 feet lower than Basool; it was north-west, and Daka east of our camp."

16. Landi Khana—9 miles—153 miles.—"The entrance to the pass was a mile distant from camp. The road was to the south of east, over beds of loose stones and up a gradual ascent. The mountains on the north and south gradually contracting the pass, which turned at several points, being the bed of a mountain torrent. At about half-way in the pass the road was good and less stony. The width of the pass varies from 100 to 200 yards in the centre. In the last half there is a sensible rise. The pass narrows the latter part. The hills are generally precipitous, covered with stunted bushes. Our direction the last part of the march was east. The hills are not very high; on the highest, to the south, near camp, there is an old fort. The village of Landi Khana is south-east of camp, close under the hills on rising ground, distant about a mile, near which there is some cultivation; our camp was on high broken ground to the north. The pass near camp about quarter mile wide: water close to camp. The elevation here is 2,488 feet, or 1,084 feet above Lalpura. Thermometer at 3 P. M. 78°. As the pass is nowhere above 200 yards wide, it is clear that it can be commanded by the native rifle from either side.

17. Ali Musjid—13⅜ miles—166 miles 6 furlongs.—There are two roads from Landi Khana, which after the ascent of the pass unite at the bottom of the descent. The lower is in the bed of the river, and is the most precipitous. The commencement of the steepest ascent was close to camp, and very abrupt for about 150 yards[u], after which the rise is moderate, excepting two rather steep parts of no great extent. The road is about 12 feet wide, and to the right there is a precipice towards the valley. After an ascent of about 2 miles you reach the top of the pass at an elevation of 3,373 feet, or 885 feet above Landi Khana, or a rise of about *one in fifteen feet*—the greatest we had yet met with. The direction from the ascent was about east, and the road described a portion of a circle to the south-east, where there is a police chokee stationed[v]. The descent from the hill is for about 3 miles, and the road and country more open. At the bottom of the descent you enter the valley of Lalbeg or Lalbeg-garhi [w.] After entering the valley there is an old fort on the hills to the right, which if in repair would annoy any troops moving towards Landi Khana [x]. The valley of Lalbeg garhi is about 6 miles long and 1½ broad and is cultivated [y]. There are small villages on each side of the road, and you cross two dry stony beds in the valley. At the end of the valley, towards Ali Musjid, there are towers[z] on either side of the road. On the left on the top of an isolated hill is a tope (or barrow) somewhat resembling that at Manikyala, but is disfigured by a tower, said to have been built by Aurungzebe, on the top of it. Just before you leave the valley and to the west is Lohwargi, which it is said would answer for a cantonment; hence 1½ miles to Ali Musjid. The valley was soon lost and the bed of the stream was confined by rugged hills, until the road narrowed to about 70 feet, and did not widen much near Ali Musjid. We passed several springs, one of large volume issuing from the rocks which formed a considerable stream, down which lay the road to Ali Musjid. The pass here very much contracts, and in one place is not above 40 or 50 feet wide, [aa] crossing almost entirely the rocky stream, till you arrive at Ali Musjid which is situated on a hill to the right. We encamped about a mile to the east of it. Thermometer at 3 P. M. 82° [bb].

18. Kadam beyond the pass—10 miles—176 miles 6 furlongs.—The road lay through the bed of the river. After leaving camp our route was to the right, leaving the tower (Jaghir) on our left, on which side there is high ground and two other towers within 3 miles of camp and close together. The pass from camp was for 3 miles from 200 to 150 yards wide, sometimes only as many feet; it then narrows to about 60 or 80 yards in some places, widening again at the *debouche*. The hills are higher for the first 3 miles, after which they are lower and rocky and more perpendicular. The road the first 3 miles over stony ground, crossing the river often, the latter part over shingles with a slight descent to the valley of Peshawar. The Churah stream, which issues from the pass, irrigates the country near Kadam. From our last ground to the *debouche* of the pass is 7 miles. There is a footpath which leads over the hills from Jamrood, and is three miles shorter than the route by the main road of the pass, but it is not a gun road. Thermometer at 3 P.M. 86°. Our camp was close under some low hills on which there is tableland to the west of Jumrood (where the Sikh camp is), a mile off, and close to the fort of Futtegurh.

19. Koulsir—7 miles—183 miles 1 furlong.—The road lay east over a level plain. Shortly after leaving Kadam, the country is more open, the hills are more distant, and run into a low and distant range to the right. The road was over a sand level and then stony plain, on which were seen many *Tumuli*. The road towards Koulsir was sandy with small stones. There is cultivation near where our camp was. There was a descent in this day's march. Jumrood is 1,670 or 763 feet below Ali Musjid. The thermometer at 8 P.M. 86°.

20. Peshawar—8⅜ miles—191 miles 7 furlongs.—The road was due east crossing two small canals, which were bridged and which appeared to take a direction to the north to join the Kabul river. We also crossed some ravines. The elevation above the sea at Peshawar is 1,068 feet, or 602 feet below Jumrood, which gives a fall of about 1 in 76 feet. (*Garden—Hough*).

[a] I could perceive no place in the pass by which a person could ascend these mountains. The streams were frozen in many places, and as the water splashed up on our cloaks it froze on them. On getting out of the pass to a spot where the sun's rays shone on it, I saw a trooper of the 1st Bombay Cavalry who was nearly frozen.

In a military point of view, this pass is a very formidable obstacle to the march of an army to or from Jelalabad and Peshawur, and the kafila path is out of the question in military operations; but the passage of either could be easy disputed.

[b] Or seven passes. The descents are long and the declivities steep, two of the descents are considerable, and six others in succession, so that it should properly be called the Hasht Kotal or eight passes. The last is a very stony pass [like the Bolan] with water-courses.

[c] An enemy might dreadfully annoy a column moving down this last descent, as they would have a flanking fire on it.

[d] The Gorband, the Uzbin and Rud-i-Tezin all join and fall into the Kabul river near the same place, and the bed of these three rivers form so many passes to the high ridge between Kabul and Jelalabad.

[e] The holly and some stunted shrubs were observed among the rocks.

[f] Many hackeries came up late at night, some did not come to camp for two days, and were plundered.

[g] There is a spring of water on the other side of the hill on the right, distant about 3 miles. The water of the Rud-i-Tezin at one camp ran over, it is said, a vein of iron.

[h] We lost a great many camels, and many were said to have died from eating some poisonous bushes. Grain was procurable in small quantities from the villages in the valley beyond camp [serobee, &c., 4 or 5 miles off].

[i] The country round belongs to Aughar Khan, the chief. It is a succession of barren hills, deep ravines, and small rivulets running to the Kabul river through valleys of stones, rarely exhibiting a few patches of cultivation. From the hills which bound the Kata Sang, the snowy range is visible on the south-east, and the Sufed Koh is also seen rising in majestic grandeur above the rest. The scenery is very grand.

[j] To traverse the Black-Mountains from Neustadt to Fribourg you have for two hours to travel along a narrow valley between perpendicular rocks. This valley or rather this crevice (at the end of which there is a torrent), is only a few paces wide and is named "The Valley of Hell."

[k] The road is parallel to the pass and leads over the hills to the left as you come from Jelalabad, and ends in the valley to which you enter the pass from Kabul near the above named chokee, and is said to be a better road, but not for guns. It is about 4 miles long. The command of the pass would secure this road from the hills by which the pass is formed.

[l] The country is more barren than any we had yet seen, and our camels got less to eat. The feet of bullocks were knocked to pieces.

[m] A stream comes from this side of the pass, and running parallel to the road for about 2 miles, crosses it, and passes to the north to the Kabul river.

[n] At this place the hackeries were obliged to stay till late at night and the people were fired on all night; the Ghiljies being on the watch, came down and plundered them. The baggage did not get into camp till the middle of the night.

[o] Beyond the valley the stream is called "Karsee" and comes from the Viseree District in the Khajeearee territory.

[p] The nearest had a direction nearly east, but was found to be intersected by numerous ditches full of water. The other took a south-east direction, round some low hills, until it entered the Dusht (plain) about 3 miles off, over a good, even country, when it turned to due east. The two roads meet at Basool, a village to the left, about half-way.

[q] On the mountain to the north there is a black stratum (of slate), regarding which the natives have a tradition of the annual exit of a snake for food and his return to the mountain.

[r] The defile is very narrow, in some places not admitting of two horsemen going abreast. It is about three-quarters of a mile long. It is more like a deep narrow ravine with high banks in some parts. We found the road through it good, and the descent in it not difficult; but if the heights were occupied by troops, it would stop the advance of any force till the enemy were dislodged.

[s] Here called the Lunda or Lundee.

[t] At the back of the mountains through which the road runs are numerous small forts, and the whole of the country is a succession of hills. At Lalpura, north-west, on the other side of the river, distant one and a half mile, is the fort of Saadut Khan, the most powerful of all the petty chiefs in the country; but he has no authority over the country between Peshawur and Daka, called the Ab-khana. He receives Budrika (money for passports or purwannahs) from all travellers, which is divided among the Ooloos or clan. Daka has about 200 families, and the place can furnish supplies for a considerable body.

[u] Difficult to walk up.

[v] When we reached the top, we could see the camp we had left. The road is formed very much like those at Simla. The top of the hill (as observed by Major Leech) is an admirable position for a fort, which could enfilade, with the most destructive effect, both the road from Daka and that from Lalbeg (coming from Ali Musjid). From the top of the hill a fire could be thrown on the winding road coming up to it, while it commands more directly the road going down from it.

[w] The road up the ascent was good, and that of the descent had been repaired lately by Mr. Mackeson and was good; there are some ascents also in this road.

[x] There is a plain of the Shanwaris running to the north of this plain, in which is the village of Lundgai, distant about 2 miles, whence a cross road leads to the Tata a Pass, but it is not a gun road. This is the left road, the right goes to Daka. Lundgai is northwest from Tatara, and 9 miles in a direct line.

The Kadapa is another pass and is a gun road, and goes by Musa Jod to Goshta, the left which is not a gun road, goes to Lalpoor, a distance of 7 koss; this road is not so difficult as the Tatara one.

The third or Ap-khana Pass (water route) is a kafila road, but difficult for the last two stages, obliging horsemen to dismount sometimes.

But these passes are connected with the main pass, and could be secured very easily by sungahs, &c.

[y] There are few springs in this valley, and two tanks to collect water in; one was dry and the other did not contain much water; they have wells in the villages.

[z] These belong to the Malaks of the Khyber tribes.

[aa] Within pistol shot.

[bb] The baggage was coming up all night and next day.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

CALCUTTA POLICE COURT,—Sept. 29.

Mr. Henry Jones, 2nd officer of the s.s. Undaunted, was charged having done a rash and negligent act, and thereby caused the death of a lascar on board the said vessel on the 18th instant, on the high seas.

Mr. Hume prosecuted.

Mr. Piffard, instructed by Mr. Fink, defended.

The Commander, Captain John Robert Douglas, said—I am commander of the Government Steamer Undaunted. I know the accused Mr. Jones. He was the 2nd officer of the steamer. I remember the 18th instant. The steamer was at Pilot Bridge station on the morning of that day, out of pilotage water at sea. At 10 minutes to 4 a.m. I took a light vessel in tow. After proceeding along easy, I asked the chief officer whether everything was secured and all right. He replied "Yes," At 4-30 a. m. the tindal came to me and made a report. In consequence of that I ordered the jolly boat to be lowered at once. I eased the steamer down. Mr. Jones, I think from the starboard side, replied, "Aye, aye, sir." I called out to ease the steamer down. I stopped the steamer, but was obliged to proceed on again owing to the light vessel forging her head almost on to it. The steamer was again stopped, and I sent the jolly boat. Mr. Jones was in the boat. The steamer was already turned round in the direction of Mahomed Nassim, the deceased lascar. There was a complaint made to me afterwards by the crew. The complaint was made while the jolly boat was away searching for the man. The burra tindal made the complaint to me through the chief officer. When the accused returned, I spoke to him. I told him that he has been accused of having struck a man and felled him overboard. The accused said, "how can I strike a man when he is in the light vessel?" I said that the man had fallen from the steamer and not the light vessel?" He said that he was under the impression that a man had fallen from the light vessel. All this proceeding was entered in the official log-book. The occurrence was reduced to writing by the Chief Officer. The accusation against the defendant appears in the log-book. I arrived in Calcutta on Monday, the 23rd instant, and made an official report to the Port Officer on the same day.

Cross-examined—I asked two of my crew (pointed out) if any of them had seen the defendant strike the deceased. In consequence of something said to me by the Chief Officer, I made enquiries. Up to that time no one on board said he had seen a blow struck by the defendant; until these men spoke, I had no suspicion that anything wrong occurred in the steamer. There was no cry that a man had fallen overboard. I was on the bridge at the time the man is supposed to have fallen over. The tindal made the complaint to me about three-quarters of an hour after the boat had been lowered. Directly I heard that a man was thrown overboard, I eased the steamer and lowered the boat as quickly as could be done. I have never seen the defendant kick or strike any of the crew. After the defendant returned with the boat, he had the appearance of an innocent man and appeared quite unconcerned.

Re-examined—The defendant is not a popular man amongst the crew because he sees them finish any work they are kept at.

John Joseph Behan—I am Chief Officer of the steamer Undaunted. The defendant was 2nd officer of that steamer. On the morning of the 18th I was on deck before 4 o'clock, and took a vessel in tow; we cast off the hawser, and I went below, leaving the accused in charge. I gave him orders to put a piece of leather inside in case of surging out. He was standing by the towing bits. I returned about half an hour after and found the jolly boat lowered. I asked the reason, and the defendant said that a man had fallen overboard the vessel we were towing. The defendant went away in the boat. When the boat went away we hauled in the hawser which had parted in turning round. I afterwards received some information which I communicated to the Captain who called, I think, three of the men, and had a conversation with them. The accused had not then returned. As soon as the defendant stepped on board, the Captain sent for him, told him that the men accused him of having struck and knocked the man overboard. He made a reply. I made an entry in the rough log-book at the time. I faired it out in the fair log-book which is also kept by me. The entries in the log-books do not agree.

Cross-examined.—I made the entry in the fair log-book in the forenoon of the 18th instant.

His Worship adjourned the case.

DEVIL-DRIVING IN TINNEVELY.

(FROM AN EYE-WITNESS.)

21st September.—In a country so wedded to ancient manners and beliefs as India, it is no wonder that exorcism of demons and evil spirits is still practised with many superstitious rites and magic charms. As in other eastern countries, so here, to be a successful devil-driver implies some, if not a profound, knowledge of divination in its various forms, of medical drugs and magic compounds, of witch-craft and necromancy, and of astrology and alchymy into the bargain. Vastly extensive as these occult sciences are, they do not, however, form a complete category of a magician's attainments; for most of his wonderful feats are performed by mere sleight of hand, superior cunning, or some insight into the mysteries of nature. I do not mean to say that every strolling mountebank who swindles people out their money knows all these, more or less; but he pretends to do so, and the popular mind instinctively associates him with innumerable mysteries of the Black Art.

Five days since, I had the good fortune of witnessing a devil-driver oust a malignant demon from a haunted house. The head of the family had been ailing for a year from a tremulous shaking of the limbs which, after a trial of various pills and medicated draughts, was at last pronounced by the wiseacres of the place to be the work of some evil demon; and no sooner was the discovery made than they set about hunting for an exorcist. By all account the tormentor was a "strong man," and the victim's friends and relatives naturally desired that a "stronger man" than he might drive the former from his castle. Their tutelar deities were *feted*, and invoked in vain; the nearest astrologers and almanack-makers—not to mention strolling mendicant augurers and palmisters—pointed out this way and that for dispossessing the demon; but at last the "gude woman" of the house conceived the happy idea of consulting the oracle at Seevalaperi (a rising village on the Tamuraparani, seven miles north-east of Palamcotta), as to what the matter was with her "gude man." Though ignoble as regards appearance or surroundings, this little place owes much of its present popularity to a demon's shrine whose priests, according as Dame Rumour has it, periodically unveil the future for their votaries' benefit, besides effecting such miracles as healing the barren, the deaf, the blind and the lame. What with all these and the power in addition of casting out demons, the god, and through him, the priests, obtain no end of offerings in money or in the shape of fowls and sheep. Well, to this shrine went this poor Hannah with her grievance, and was told that some enemy of hers had conjured up a demon to harass and afflict her husband; and that, failing his abjugation in time by a mightier spirit, she might expect to lose him before another month was over. The more she listened to the oracle the more solicitous she became, and the priest assiduously kept up her anxiety to the highest pitch by disclaiming any special qualification to deal with her case successfully. Tears, prayers and genuflections moved him not, but a prompt payment of Rs. 10, and an offer of a similar amount in the event of the devil's defeat, disposed him at length to accept the perilous task, and to promise that a fortnight hence she might expect him in her village. The priest kept his word. Arrived at the place, he performed his ablutions, and having fortified the "inner man" with a rather sumptuous meal, proceeded forthwith to his appointed task.

It was afternoon. The room was filled with anxious relatives, and many more whom curiosity or the magician's fame had drawn to the spot. The priest was squatted in a corner detached from the crowd, with a brass lamp in front, and sundry offerings arranged on three large plantain-leaves. On one was a large heap of rice and curry; the next held a promiscuous display of plaintains, cocoanuts, eggs, sugar, betel and areca-nut, and a seer or so of parched rice and Bengal-gram; while the third contained the priest's "sacred-ash-bag," a brazen statuette, and a quantity of camphor and benzoin. As was to be expected, the press and heated air of the crowd were almost insufferable; an ominous silence pervaded the assembly as if they were in the presence of some mighty superior on whose will depended life or death; and the fitful glare of the lamp and the smoke of benzoin imparted a peculiar weird aspect to the motley gathering. For ten minutes the wizard seemed wrapt in deep meditation with eyes closed, and limbs vibrating at frequent intervals as if he had received an electric shock. He then leapt with a bound as if possessed, bedaubed himself with sacred ashes, furiously demanded a pair of cocks, and finally reverted to his former attitude. An acolyte of the temple who had accompanied the priest now drew near and offered up incense to the statue by describing circles round it with the censer, which was now reeking with benzoin fumes. The cocks were now brought which the priest gently felt all over and let down on their feet with the following prayers:—"O! god of Seevalaperi! accept this my humble offering. Manifest thy greatness and power to these simple-minded folks who solemnly vow to attend thine annual feast, to name their children after thee, and to perpetuate thine worship in their families." The priest had hardly ceased praying, when the cocks fell dead as if struck by an invisible hand! I believed then, and believe even now, that there must have been a physical cause—some subtle poison, or injury to the vital parts while in the priest's hands—; but as I could not point out how their death had been brought about, I prudently held my peace, and the assembly felt satisfied that there was a miracle, and that their new god Sudalaimadam had wrought it. Now commenced a regular litany, so to speak, lasting a full hour. The priest squatted before the god, repeated a whole poem, calling upon Sudalai, next his mother Patchee, and a host of celestial attendants to hasten to his assistance, to drive out the afflicting demon, and to break the force of the spells and charms with which the poor victim had been bound. As he neared the close of the invocation, his articulation became more and more indistinct, his eyes fierce and bloodshot, and his motions frantic and gyratory. He now rose as if he had acquired new life, brandished a large bill hook, and taking a frantic leap or two, enjoined his disciple to dig near the fire-place saying: "There is the charm, there is the charm." Imagine the astonishment of the crowd when, after digging some three feet, the acolyte's hoe turned up a clayey figure of a man with a nail thrust through the whole body! This the exorcist triumphantly held up saying: "There is yet one more charm, and that lies buried within this figure." The figure was accordingly broken, when lo! there fell out from it a palm leaf strip with certain cabalistic characters and diagrams engraved thereupon! The devotion of the crowd had by this time been excited to such a high degree that, no longer content with words, they fell flat on their faces ejaculating: "O, God! save us! O, God! save us." I need hardly add that the exorcist was cheerfully paid the fee he demanded, viz., Rs. 10, and was promised a much larger present after the patient's complete recovery, which, the oracle declared, would take place in less than three weeks.—*Madras Mail.*

The friends of Mr. Keene, Judge of Agra, as no doubt does Mr. Keene himself, must now despair of his ever getting the Commissionership. He has been passed over again. Why so accomplished and able a man should thus, time after time, give place to men so much his junior not to say inferior, no one exactly knows. But why the Collector of the district, Mr. Lawrence, a mere boy in the service to Mr. Keene, should be summoned from leave to take charge of the Agra Commissioner's office, is beyond comprehension. Mr. Keene was on the spot. He has many times officiated as Commissioner at Agra and elsewhere. Nothing, that any one has ever heard, has been ever said against his conduct of that office, while he has so officiated. Why, then, could he not be allowed again to assume the reins, even temporarily, if prejudice or some other reason should have excluded him from the pucca appointment?—*Himalaya a Chronicle.*

Indian Punkahs.—A very efficient mode of working punkahs has recently been patented, and for simplicity and cheapness will probably supersede all other methods of keeping these useful contrivances in continual motion. By means of an electric motor, punkahs can be worked at the cost of a few pence daily, and being very moderate in price it is probable that it will ere long be largely employed in military establishments and private residences throughout our Indian Empire. The motor, with the punkah in operation, can be seen daily at the offices of the Howe Machine Company, Limited, 48 Queen Victoria Street, City, and may fairly be regarded a very meritorious and useful contrivance. We believe that the motor can be employed to innumerable purposes, such as the working of sewing-machines, organs, harmoniums, &c.; and, when its merits are more widely known, will doubtless be in great demand.—*Public Opinion.*

EARLY MARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STATESMAN."

Sir,—For some time I have been watching with eager interest the movement amongst the students for the suppression of child-marriage. Indeed, I expected much from those enthusiastic young men, but I believe that, instead of making things better, they are going to make the matter worse. Child-marriage was ever a great source of evil in this country, but of late it has become a greater source of evil in consequence of a natural tendency in our countrymen to marry their sons later in life. You may not believe it because you are a foreigner, ignorant of our society, and I will therefore explain myself. Formerly both boys and girls were married early in life; they were then under the absolute control of their guardians, and the guardians took every precaution to ward off the evils of child-marriage. They used to keep the infant husbands and wives separate until *both* arrived at a proper age. But look at the state of things now. The fathers for the most part marry their sons when they become adults, but not so girls who are so. Of course the father always wishes to exercise a salutary check over the son, but, unfortunately, that son has imbibed an *independent spirit*, he no longer brooks any interference on the part of the father in matters which concern him alone. The *dutiful* sons on the contrary who are unwilling or afraid to provoke their fathers, play hide and seek with them under such circumstances. Now-a-days we generally hear of girls bearing children at 12, and sometimes at 11, we hear of married girls in their teens dying by hundreds; we hear of a majority of young women being victims to hysteria and all sorts of nervous derangements; and we are assured by elderly people that such a miserable state of things *did not exist* before. Now, Sir, I have got no positive evidence to show that such was not the state of things before, and I leave it to you and your numerous readers to ascertain the fact; but I say, if it is really a fact, our young men should note it and pause to think before they do anything to raise the standard of marriageable age for boys only.

Sir, I should not be misunderstood. I am not against the abolition of child-marriage; on the contrary, I assure you, that nobody feels more strongly the evils arising from that pernicious custom than myself. But I think a partial attempt in this case is worse than no attempt at all. The Students' Association would have done well had it attempted to set a bold face against marrying *girls* early, as it has against marrying boys before 21 years of age.

Calcutta, Sept. 26th. R. P. BOSE.

THE S.S. "QUEEN ANNE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Your issue of this morning contains an account of one of those losses on the Hooghly which have rendered it notorious. I allude to the S.S. Queen Anne. That such a magnificent steamer, one of the finest merchant vessels of England, and built expressly for this trade, should be riding apparently safe at anchor and in two minutes become a total wreck and all on board be fiercely struggling for their lives, is in one sense grand as it is terrible. Who amongst those present will forget it? The dead are gone, but the survivors, especially those in responsible charge—will they forget? In the hey-day of life, they may put it aside, but in moments when the brain recalls the pleasure and pain of life, in fever and delirium, in the agony of death—the scene of yesterday will return. The sudden lurch and the sense of terror and self-preservation as the vessel gradually went over; the roar of the escaping steam, and the rush of the eddies and the tide, with the sense of man's feebleness to contend against the elements—whatever each man's particular adventures and escapes may have been, they will leave a lasting impression on his mind. And is the Hooghly to blame for it all?

As a man of twenty years' experience on the river, I say the Hooghly is not all to blame. And if I now write, Mr. Editor, it is because you have with your accustomed good judgment in marine matters—and never more prominent than of late—gone straight to the point, and "hit the right nail on the head" with well expressed truth. The September of each year of late has had its casualty.

That fine steamer Cawdor Castle in 1876, the County of Stirling in 1877, and now the Queen Anne in 1878—all lost in the same manner as the Queen Anne. A little accident, and the ship is gone. The County of Stirling was lost by a hawser that parted; the Queen Anne by an anchor that came home as she swung to the tide. In fact, it just amounts to this: that for the ship to go safe nothing must go wrong. And I ask, is it right that valuable property and lives should have such a margin left for their safety? That so many vessels do go safely is very creditable to the Pilot service, and there can be no question of their high skill in handling vessels in narrow waters and strong tides, and it is very possible much is owing to their self-confidence that they do leave with ships in the height of the freshets, trusting in their good judgment to overcome the dangers they may meet—and what man likes to draw back when it is put to him—Will you go, or must we look for another? It is not as if the ship would be subject only to accidents. There are two positive dangers—which shall he choose—Scylla or Charybdis? He must either leave on the flood and anchor for the night at Fisherman's point, a narrow and dangerous anchorage as the Queen Anne did (she bye-the-bye parted from an anchor during the night); the other alternative is to leave on the ebb tide, which means she must turn on her propeller in Garden Reach an evolution which calmness and good judgment will probably bring to a successful issue; but she has then to face Melancholy Point, where the Pilot is never certain of maintaining control of the vessel, and a very little will put him on a sand where he will meet with the fate of the Queen Anne. For the Government to prohibit vessels leaving in the freshets is in a class with prohibiting their going to sea when a cyclone approaching or preventing over-ladened, unseaworthy vessels leaving port, and I trust your able pen and the same good sense with which you have lately taken up the above subjects may be the means of inducing the Government to take some action, or at least the opinion of the Pilot service as a body upon this subject.—Yours, &c.,

A FACTORY ACT FOR INDIA.

(*The Pioneer.*)

Since we announced, some months ago, that a bill for the regulation of factory labour was about to be introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council, various criticisms on the proposed measure, in nearly every instance hostile to it, have appeared. It has been maintained that the condition of the mill operatives stands in no need of amelioration; and that for her legislative intervention on their behalf is not desired, and would not be appreciated by the class whom it is intended to benefit. According to the judgment of others, the contemplated measure would be an unjustifiable interference with free competition in labour and would create restrictions which must prove hurtful to important and not yet very old-established industries. These arguments and objections would contain much force were they sound deductions from the facts, and were the premises correctly stated; but with these very essential requirements it will be found on examination that they fail to comply.

Do facts warrant the introduction of the proposed Act or not? that is the question. There are three aspects in which the subject of factory legislation must be viewed: first, as it concerns the condition of the workmen; second, in its effects upon the interests of the mill-owner; third in connection with the responsibility which, in a matter of this kind, may be held to devolve upon the State. That in a pecuniary sense alone the mill workman is well off, is not open to doubt. He receives better wages than he could earn in any other vocation for which he is fitted. To take the case of the cotton mills in Bombay. The greater number of the labourers employed in them belong to the poorest class of the peasantry. In Bombay they make more money than they could have done had they remained in Rutnagiri, the district from which the majority of them come. They do so, however, at a great sacrifice of health, and, it is to be feared, too frequently of life. There is a wide difference between the occupation of the agriculturist and that of the mill workman, both with regard to the number of hours of daily labour and the atmosphere in which the work is performed. At certain times the cultivator works from day break to dusk, but he does so for three months of the year only, while tilling his ground and sowing his seed. During the rest of the year, his hours of labour are from 6 to 11 o'clock in the early part of the day, and from 2 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Compare with these hours the time kept by the mill labourer: he works from dawn to dusk the whole year round, with a hurried intermission, during the twelve hours or more of labour, of fifteen minutes at midday for rest and food. He sometimes gets a Sunday of rest once in a fortnight, but on this he cannot always depend. It is this incessant strain, day after day, for weeks and months and years, without proper intervals of relaxation, which tells on the health and physique of the workman. It is generally supposed that if, contrary to the practice in England the Indian workman has to work two Sundays out of four, he is compensated for this extra labour by the greater number of holidays allowed in India; but the supposition is incorrect. The holidays observed by the Indian mills are not more numerous than those observed by mills in England. In India there are fourteen mill holidays: in England quite as many, while the English workman gets the whole of every Sunday, besides the half of every Saturday, to himself. The Indian workman might possibly support the strain, if he worked in the open air, but even in the country, only a man of exceptionally strong frame could hold out for many years with so little rest. When the labour is performed in an impure atmosphere, heated to a high temperature, the effect on the constitution of the workman speedily becomes apparent. We have compared the hours of labour of the mill workman with those of the agriculturist. The objection may be taken that the comparison is not an appropriate one, inasmuch as the agricultural labourer does not do all the work of which he is capable. If, however, we search the whole field of labour with the object of discovering some other description of employment with which to make the comparison, we shall fail to find a single instance where the hours of work are so many, the intervals of rest so few, and the atmosphere in which the work is done so trying, as in mill labour. Not in the most healthy avocation which may be selected is there the same unceasing strain. Other occupations may require greater physical exertion while the work lasts, but they give healthy exercise to the lungs and brace the muscles in place of exhausting both. The Indian mills are probably better ventilated than the majority of mills in England; but yet they are ventilated only as mills may be ventilated. We should much like to see a chemical test made with a view to ascertaining the proportion of oxygen in a given quantity of air taken either from the carding room or spinning room of an Indian mill towards the close of a brisk day's work, after it has fed and been fed by the lungs of some hundreds of human beings, and been further decomposed by the heat thrown off by the machinery and steam which, in the wet months at all events, is circulated through the rooms. And not only is the composition of the air itself rendered impure by the transformation which it has undergone; it is thick also with innumerable particles of solid matter—of dust and cotton or other fibre—which are inhaled into the lungs with every act of respiration. The clouds of these particles floating about are all the more dense owing to the fact that, in this irrational system of precipitate haste and overstrain, adequate time is not provided for thoroughly cleaning the rooms and machinery. The hurtful effects of work under such conditions are told in the shrunken chests and lustreless eyes of the workmen, more especially of those who have been employed in mills from their childhood. Even the strong adult male is not proof against them; on the women and children the effects are still more marked.

The new bill contains separate provisions applicable to each of these three classes. In the case of the adult male, it provides that he shall begin work at 6 o'clock in the morning; that he shall be allowed an interval of one hour of rest in the middle of the day, and shall again, thereafter, work till 6 o'clock in the evening. Every seventh day also shall be a day of rest. The provisions of the bill, so far, certainly appear moderate. In all kinds of labour some intervals of rest are needful and they are the more necessary in mill labour on the grounds which we have described, namely, the number of hours worked daily and the physical exhaustion produced by the state of the atmosphere in which the work is done. Assuming a halt for food and fresh air to be required at all in the 12 hours, a less space than one hour can hardly be regarded as sufficient for both purposes. If the midday recess of one hour be given and also the seventh day's rest, we should be disposed to modify the bill to such extent as to allow the mills to begin work at an earlier hour than 6 A. M., when there is sufficient light for them to do so, say at 5-30 A. M., and to continue work to a later hour than 6 P. M., say to 6-30 p. m., instead of making the hours from 6 to 6, as proposed in the draft Act.

The work of the female labourers, who are employed almost exclusively on reeling and winding, is lighter than that of the men. It is the long hours which wear them out. Some of them come later to their work and go away earlier than the male employes, but others work the same hours as the men. They are on their legs for the whole of the time with the exception of the fifteen minutes' break permitted in the middle of the day. In their homes they appear fagged and prostrated by their work. Being mostly married women, they have household affairs to attend to after they return to, and before they leave, home for their daily toil in the mills. The new bill provides that no adult female shall be employed in any mill or factory for more than ten hours in any one day; that is to say, they will begin work 7 a.m., will work from 7 to 12, get an hour's rest from 12 to 1, and work again from 1 o'clock to 6.

It is, however, when we come to the case of the children that the need of factory legislation appears most pressing. Many of them are very young, some less than 8 years of age, *and all of them work the same number of hours as the grown-up men*. Their immature half-developed bodies, by way of the best fitting them for the strain they have to stand, are nourished by the poisoned air passing day after day and all day long into their lungs and blood. No recreation: not so much as sufficient rest. Yet children, even though they be Indian mill children, cannot be expected to work without cessation from morning to night. Such a thing as education is all together out of the question. They grow up—if their stunted forms can be said to grow—in a state of ignorance which is deplorable—just superior to the lower animals, but wanting a healthy animal body. The new bill provides that they shall work for nine hours a day only, and that no young person shall be employed in any mill who shall not have completed the age of 8 years. Another provision is to the effect that it shall not be necessary to allow any time for rest or meals to young persons who shall be employed in any mill or factory for not more than five hours per day. Evidently, therefore, it is contemplated by the framer of the bill that, in practice, a system of working by reliefs will be adopted in the employment of children; one relay working for the first half of the day, another replacing them for the second half. The children will, of course, receive less wages for less work. This arrangement, if carried out, will leave some time for education, and for a little recreation; but with the question of the education of the mill children the bill, very properly, does not attempt to deal. Their bodies must be cared for first: mental and moral improvement must come after, and can receive separate attention either through means of private agencies or from the State. The National Indian Association is making a move in this direction. A recent report of the Association says:—

"It is not to be supposed or hoped that the introduction of education among the workmen will ere long metamorphose them into efficient and intelligent beings, and will be a panacea to their several other unheard complaints. On the contrary, the proposed undertaking is a work requiring an amount of patience and must be begun at the right end, and if now begun its salutary results will be felt and enjoyed perhaps ten or fifteen years hence. To attempt to educate the adults employed as workmen will be both difficult and profitless. But it is certain that every mill employs a number of boys whose age varies from eight to fifteen, and as these boys in their turn are destined to become so many operatives in our factories in the future, it is desirable to take these boys into our consideration and make an experiment which, if proved successful, will give Bombay hereafter a class of workmen able to read, write and cast accounts, not in any foreign language of course, but in their own vernacular, Mahrattee. These educated workmen will be able to perform their masters' work with that intelligence which primary education ever is calculated to produce. Many an operative, who would have been a skilful and ingenious mechanic with the aid of a little education, is at present entirely lost in obscurity for the want of it. It is needless here to descant at length upon the numerous other advantages likely to arise in the future from thus creating a class of educated workmen, as most of the enlightened mill-owners themselves will readily admit the desirability of such a step."

The Secretary of the Association proposes that each mill-owner employing a number of boys in his mill should enter into a sort of contract with the Bombay Branch of the National India Association, by which that body will voluntarily undertake to organize a system of the education for boys eight to fourteen years old, the mill-owner paying a reasonable sum to be fixed hereafter. The details of the scheme may not all be satisfactorily sketched out yet, but the Association is moving in the right direction, and the proposed factory legislation will, if it becomes law, give it the opportunity of carrying out its views. There is no force in the objection that because many other Indian children remain uneducated, therefore mill children should remain uneducated also. In the first place, children of no other class are so destitute in the matter of education, or have so little time to devote to it as the children employed in mills; and, assuming this were not so, the fact that many, say the majority of Indian children, are allowed to grow up in a state of ignorance, furnishes a bad argument for neglecting those who are within reach; though this strange argument is used in one of the memorials of the Bombay mill-owners.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SIR CHARLES DILKE ON THE AFGHAN MISSION.

Sir Charles Dilke addressed a meeting of his Constituents at Hammersmith on Feb. 4 in a long speech. After criticizing the results of the Ministerial policy in Eastern Europe, he went on to speak as follows regarding affairs in Central Asia:—

He would caution them against making light of this Afghanistan question, one of which the importance, in his opinion, could not be exaggerated. For several years past the Ameer of the Afghans had been unfriendly to England and had refused to receive an English mission. The Ameer had now welcomed a Russian mission with great *eclat* at Cabul, and England had consequently demanded that he should receive also one from us. Thus, the least that could result would be that the English and Russians Envoys should confront one another with large cavalry escorts in the streets of Cabul; while if, on the other hand, the Ameer declined to receive our mission, the alternative was war. [Hear, hear.] It seemed to him no little remarkable that our Indian Administration and our Foreign Office should be so ill-informed as to affairs of the highest importance occurring in Asia that they did not know that a Russian Embassy was to be sent to Afghanistan—with a regiment of Cossacks by way of escort—until they learned that the Ameer had given to it a splendid reception. Sometimes our Government seemed to have no information, as in the present case; in other instances, when they had the information, they were most reluctant to impart it to that Parliament which they had professed themselves so anxious to consult. Independent Liberals below the gangway had exerted themselves greatly last Session to extract from the Ministers accurate and complete information about public affairs of importance; and too often the information they had thus asked for had been granted grudgingly or obstinately withheld. They had been assured that the Treaty of Berlin would give them a period of repose; business was to flourish once again; taxes were to be reduced; and as in the Truce of God, in olden times, war was to become unknown. Instead of all this, what did they find? English and Russian Embassies, armed to the teeth, about to meet in Afghanistan; in Crete, anarchy; in Thessaly and Epirus, massacre; in Bosnia and Herzegovina, war. (Hear, hear.) Meanwhile, Continental newspapers were complacently assuring us that the Anglo-Turkish convention had constituted us a Military Power, at that price which Continental military Powers had to pay. As for "peace with honour," he did not see how, if we considered the grievous complications on our Indian frontier, we could be said to be more in a real state of peace than we were in before the Berlin Treaty; while the less we said about honour the better, after our conduct in signing several secret agreements—agreements in which we had sacrificed our own interests, as some thought, but certainly the interests of others, without consulting them, and that at a moment when we were posturing before Europe as champions of the sanctity of treaty law and the supremacy of the European concert. (Hear.) On seeing for the first time the terms of the Treaty of Berlin he had hazarded the remark that they were not the terms of a peace, but the terms of a truce, and he now found this still stronger phrase applied to them by Conservative newspapers—"the treaty is not even a decent truce." The military steps which the Government had taken during the recent Session had been taken, as he thought, principally to hide from the nation the fact that the Government had no real policy. The English were warlike and patriotic, and whenever a Minister came forward and declared that, for reasons obscurely stated, and with an air of mystery, it was necessary to get ready for war, no task more invidious could be set before an English Opposition than that of making objections to the outlay proposed. Liberals there were who, like himself, did not concur in the Manchester School views, and who had also not been fully satisfied with the foreign policy of the late Government. Such men would have been tempted to support a policy of somewhat active intervention in external affairs had they been able to discover what, indeed, that policy was to be. The reason why he had opposed the expenditure on warlike preparations was because, though he had closely examined the Government action during the past two years, he had been driven to the conclusion at last that they had no policy at all. The military steps taken had been taken, too, under circumstances which rendered them peculiarly objectionable. Thus, the demand for a vote of credit of £6,000,000 had been accompanied with the absurd muddle about the despatch of the Fleet through the Dardanelles and its withdrawal. By calling out the Reserves great suffering had been caused to many families—a consequence likely to damage our recruiting; and the step was one which required that proof should first be given to Parliament of the existence of "imminent national danger or great emergency." It was hard to see how the Government had shown this to be the case. At the moment, however, when the Reserves had been called out, Lord Derby went out of office, and in the Circular which Lord Salisbury issued on taking charge of foreign affairs a policy was for the first time to be discerned. Speaking, therefore, in the House on that occasion, he (Sir Charles Dilke) had warmly approved that circular; had repudiated—as he had repudiated many times before—defences coming, be was sorry to say, from some who sat on the Liberal side, of the past conduct of Russia; and holding Lord Salisbury's despatch to be primarily a vindication of the general interests of Europe; and secondly a defence of Hellenic interests against Russian violence and Slav domination, he had separated himself from his party and praised the new Minister for Foreign Affairs. Bitter, then was his disappointment when he found the policy of the April Circular completely abandoned by its own author at the Congress of Berlin. (Hear, hear.) Speaking generally, it might be said of the military measures which the Government had taken, that neither those measures nor the consequent immense expenditure were in the least requisite if our Government had made up their minds to give up the main points in dispute. When the Ministry concluded to give Kars and Batoum to Russia as well as to concede more than she had asked for before the war commenced with regard to Bulgaria and Roumelia, then those military preparations ceased to have any object except that of keeping up the spirits of the Jingoes, while their most cherished principles were being sacrificed behind their backs. (Hear, hear.) This was what our Government had done:—They had given up all the points for which they had led their enthusiastic adherents to suppose that they would fight, and at the same time they had signed a document in which they had declared that their successors in office should fight for what was left. This policy might be prudent, but it was not heroic, and it was not a policy

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which carried with it the need to spend eight or nine millions in preparing for war (Hear, hear.) Two really large policies had been open to this country, but neither of those two policies had been adopted by our Government. One was to have supported the Turkish Empire, not for its own sake, but as a bulwark against Russia; the other was to have broken finally with the past, and to have made the Greeks *proteges* of England in the same degree as Russia had made *proteges* of the Slavs. Now, the Government had not only failed to pursue either of these two intelligible lines of policy, but, having resolved to stand by and look on, to patch matters up, to try to reach some sort of a temporary settlement which should last their time, they failed to take the most simple means of obtaining a respite for Turkey and tiding over the Eastern Question quietly for a few years. From the point of view of their own timid policy, in short, they would have been wiser had they acted along with the other Powers at the time of the Berlin Memorandum, and thereby saved Kars and Batoum, if not also Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as immense loss in blood and money, to the Porte. Instead of taking this course they had asked for their vote of credit of £6,000,000; they had—with doubtful legality—called out the Reserves; they had increased the Income-tax, they had increased the Dog-tax, they had increased the tobacco duties; they had summoned troops not provided for in the Mutiny Act to the European dominions of the Crown in time of peace without the previous consent of Parliament, and in violation of unbroken precedent; they had increased the debt, and they had affronted Europe by their clandestine conventions. (Cheers.) All these risks had been run, all this money spent, and our constitutional securities had thus been tampered with in order to secure modifications of the Treaty of San Stefano, which—as all disinterested observers believed—might have been obtained in any case. Russia might dread a war with England, but it was not six millions of money, nor yet 7,000 black soldiers that she dreaded; she rather feared that real strength of this country, which was as great, if not greater, when we were still than when we were boiling with feverish excitement. (Hear, hear.) In English politics they had now a novelty to face; for the Conservative party which ought to be the steady party, had become the flighty party; while the Opposition was—for the moment, at all events—the party of practical good sense.

THE COTTON TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES"

SIR,—It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the subject so fairly and impartially treated by your talented Manchester Correspondent in *The Times* of this morning upon the relations of capital and labour in the cotton trade; for, upon the successful solution of the difficult or surrounding the labour question hangs the future well-being of the staple trade of Lancashire. It would be delusive, however, to suppose, as has been so conclusively shown, that any real step in advance has been made as a consequence of the late disastrous struggle. In reality, there is only a partial suspension of hostilities, and of the bitter ill-feeling between employers and employed there are only too many evidences.

It is not too much to say that the cotton trade never will, never can, be what it once was.

In the first place, the patriarchal condition and the consequent feeling of mutual confidence between master and servant can never be revived, and, in the second, the margin, not of profit, but of price, between cotton and yarn and cloth can never be resuscitated. Trade unionism will prevent the first, and the fierce light of foreign competition the second. The condition of both interests in the struggle might again be tolerable if, as you predict in your admirable leader, "there is every reason to hope that the present decline in the cotton trade is only temporary." But the future of the cotton trade is evidently big with difficulty. The advent of better times is to be heralded by another war.

Singularly enough in this controversy of capital and labour the reasons advanced by the operatives for resisting a reduction in their wages, and thus complying with the necessities of the times, furnish the strongest grounds for the masters to arrive at an opposite conclusion. There is all the difference in the world between the rate of wages as shown by standard lists and the amount of weekly earnings. The operatives admit that there had been no change in their standard lists of prices for a period of some 20 years—leaving it to be inferred that their earnings have not increased. The contrary is, however, the case. The average advance in their earnings during that time is not less than 20 per cent. This advance has consequently added to the cost of production, which has been borne by capital, and which is sought to be reduced.

Consequent upon the American war a great stimulus was given to the production and use of Indian (Surat) cotton, and additional costly machinery was necessitated in its manipulation. This outlay of capital was remunerated by the use of the inferior fibre so long as it could be obtained and used. With the advent, however, of peace in America there was a return to normal prices. The cultivation of Surats fell off, and recourse was had to the better though dearer, American cotton. The wages, or, more properly speaking, the earnings, of the operatives were therefore, increased, although the list price remained the same; but the proportion of increased machinery being maintained, the position of the master to a like extent is deteriorated, and the competition of Indian mills, intercepting and using the short-stapled cheap Surats, acquired additional significance. It is therefore, a matter of necessity, which admits of but one answer,—the cost of production must be reduced if the cotton trade is to maintain its former relative position in the markets of the world.

Reconciliation will doubtless, indeed must, at length be arrived at between capital and labour, the employer and the employed, but with present appearances a long and bitter day of reckoning will intervene. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

August 28. A LANCASHIRE MAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—Mr. John Morley has done well to isolate the question which lies at the bottom of the dispute between the Lancashire operatives and their employers. But it is a pity that Mr. Morley, or some equally competent person does not carry the investigation back a step further. No doubt the disease is plethora of manufactured goods, and obviously the cure is to stimulate consumption and curtail production, either or both, until equilibrium is re-established.

The present quarrel is as to the distribution of the cost of this process. But then this question arises—Is the evil chronic or spasmodic? Mr. Morley and his "majority" evidently think it is temporary, being due to famines in the East. An observation, however, was made the other day by Mr. Mundella at Sheffield which puts the matter in a different light. It was to the effect that the manufacturing industry of England has become rotten through the surpluses of good years being expended on additional plant instead of being husbanded for a rainy day. Consequently, the means of producing our staple manufactures, such as iron and textiles, have been of late years abnormally increased far beyond the consuming power of the world. Of course, the hands have been multiplied in proportion.

In corroboration of Mr. Mundella's opinion, so far as cotton goods are concerned, compare the total exports for the past five years as given by Messrs. Stables, Straker, and Co.:—

	Cotton Cloth. Yds.	Twist. lb.
1877	1,980,000,000	76,000,000
1876	1,912,000,000	68,000,000
1875	1,769,000,000	67,000,000
1874	1,818,000,000	71,000,000
1873	1,682,000,000	55,000,000

Keeping in mind that 1876 and 1877 were the two famine years, and that the exportation of Lancashire fabrics in those two years exceeded that of all previous periods, it will be evident that the causes of the manufacturers' distress lie nearer home than either in India or China. We are forced back on the one unvarying cause of commercial trouble—over-trading.

The only remedy that can reach such a state of things is something that will be equivalent to the annihilation of the superfluous portion of the mechanism of production. That, of course, means ruin to the employers and employed alike; and, disguise it how we may, that seems to be the naked ultimate fact which has to be dealt with. The process may be summary or it may be protracted. Our highly organized commercial system retards the operation of the law of natural selection, much as our organized philanthropy keeps alive the maimed and the sick whom nature is trying to put into their graves. Without the aid of highly developed finance there cannot be a doubt that scores of manufacturers would have long since succumbed, and hundreds of the operatives who are now quarrelling with their employers would have had no employers to quarrel with.

Short time and reduced wages—the respective remedies proposed by the two parties to the Lancashire dispute—can but perpetuate the evil. The consumer and the grower of the raw material at once divide the benefit of any reduction of producing cost so long as manufacturers go on making up to or beyond the extreme point of the demand for their goods, as is partly shown by Mr. Morley to have already happened. Assuming that short time has curtailed production to within the limits of the world's demand, so that manufacturers are again realizing profits, the immediate result is to set all the wheels going again; another plethora is created, this time after great exhaustion of capital, and the last state of the manufacturer and his men is worse than the first. It is a grave consideration—but, if true, it is foolish to remain blind to it—that the end of the Lancashire disputes and the Lancashire overtrading tactics is ruin to both parties concerned; and whether it come in a concentrated or diffused form will depend on the honesty with which the crisis is met. Yours faithfully, M.

As usual, about this time of the year, our old friend the sea serpent has once more made his appearance. There can be no doubt about the fact, for in the first place he was seen in what may be called his native haunts, where good old Bishop Pontopiddan found him—he was then six hundred feet long—and, in the next place, he was followed up for a short distance, dodged, in fact by vigilant observers, and seen on several successive days. This last narrative comes from Paris, M. Baetzmann, "a distinguished literary man and a journalist" at Christiania, having sent thither a communication which gives full particulars. The scene of the monster's re-appearance was off Aalesund, on the Norwegian coast, and the witnesses included Mr. Joachim Anderson, Danish Consul at Aalesund, "formerly member of the jury at Philadelphia for the fishery group." Mr. Anderson and party were at Valdersund Fjord on Sunday week in a boat, when the serpent suddenly rose to the surface of the water and took a deliberate "sight" at them. Nothing daunted, Mr. Anderson and his friends examined it at leisure and were able to observe its head, neck, and part of the "trunk." The head was no bigger than that of a large dog, but very flat; the neck was considerably narrower, and the "trunk" appeared to them twenty metres long and two-thirds of a metre in diameter. But there was no mane, nor were there scales. Having ratified themselves on all these points, the party in the boat gave chase, and the creature, belying its popular character, which is that of an irritable, jealous monster, with strongly-developed cannibal instincts and a dreadful roar, at once made off. The boat followed it about for an hour; but though the serpent, we are told, "must have been annoyed"—as any well-conducted monster would naturally be on being disturbed at his after-dinner siesta in the sunny fjord—he showed no wish to fight. On the two following days he again appeared, and as the weather was fine a fleet of boats put out to hunt him amid great excitement. But the serpent was too quick for them, and after leading them a dance up and down the sound, he, like his great prototype, "put an end to it all, by diving down below." He has not re-appeared, and the great mystery of the sea remains as much a mystery as ever. Pontopiddan, Hans Egede, the Boston fisherman who saw it forty-five years ago, Captain McQuae, of the Dædalus, who saw it in 1848, the Caithness; a son who vouched for it a few years since, and the other persons who have at various times and places beheld it in sections—sometimes a head with a mane, sometimes a mane and no head, now a piece of body like a big barrel, and now a largely developed portion, "very like a whale" must still be under the imputation of not having backed up their narratives by such evidence as will satisfy a sceptical, scoffing age. The difficulty seems to be how to catch the creature. It is evident that the specimen seen at Aalesund was youthful and inexperienced, probably a youngster taking his first view of the upper world and not yet worried out of his life, as some other members of the family must be by this time be. If, however, this is the case, and the fjords near Drontheim are haunted by them it might be worth the while of some adventurous tourists to "bag" a specimen of this noble game. A fowling-piece would be useless, a cannon would be useless, a cannon would be unmanageable in a small boat, a net and a harpoon would equally be held in derision by the monster. Why not try a torpedo? The "Whitehead," silently cleaving its way through the water, would be taken by the sea serpent for a near relation, and welcomed with open mouth.—*Daily Telegraph.*

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(Madras Athenæum.)

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Military Appointments.	Discount Table (Indian Money.)
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.	MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
Distribution of the Bombay Army.	Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.	Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Marine Department.	Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Financial Department.	Public Offices and Institutions.
Land Revenue Department.	FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
Judicial Department.	GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.
Registration Department.	
Educational Department.	
Ecclesiastical Establishment.	
Customs Department.	

WHAT DO WE SMOKE?

"HER MAJESTY'S HONOURABLE BOARD OF CUSTOMS having ANALYSED Messrs J. F. ALLEN and CO.'S AMERICAN 'RICHMOND GEM,' and other BRANDS of CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS, Pronounce them PURE and UNADULTERATED."—*Vide London Press.*

The Pure and Unadulterated
AMERICAN CIGARETTES and SMOKING TOBACCOS
manufactured by
Messrs. J. F. ALLEN & Co., of Richmond, Virginia, U.S.
Are exclusively made from the purest and finest
SUN-CURED NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO.
Hence they can be smoked without fear of heartburn, dizziness in the head, or blistering the tongue.
These Tobaccos are entirely free from stems, dust, flavouring, or adulteration of any kind, and are unequalled and renowned for their perfect purity, delicate aroma, and rare fragrance.
Messrs. J. F. ALLEN & Co.'s "RICHMOND GEM"
CIGARETTES and "RICHMOND GEM" Curly Cut TOBACCO.
And other Brands of Cigarettes and Smoking Tobaccos (the name and trade mark on every package) can now be had of the Wholesale Agents for India:—
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.
N.B.—The Up-country Trade Supplied on Liberal Terms.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles........	26	0
27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
33	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular........	33	12
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with... Bronze stand and plated tap complete........	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens........	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens........	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks........	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flasks........	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior........	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended........	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.
RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:
MR. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BEG to submit a Price List of their Gold and Silver Watches suited for presentation, which for solidity and finish of case, perfection of mechanism, and accuracy in time-keeping, eclipse, they believe, anything of the kind ever introduced in India.

GENTLEMEN'S SIZES, Gold case ¾ plate movements, Jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance wheel, isochronic hairspring, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300.

N. B.—We manufacture these Watches in Hunting, Half-hunting and Crystal cases, and can conscientiously recommend them as the most durable Watch and accurate time-keepers.

The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.

Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.

LADIES' SIZES, same movements as described above, keyless, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, fitted with the finest works as described above, at Rs. 125, 140 and 150, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.

In Silver cases at Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, &c., &c.

In Gold cases for Ladies at Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 125, 150, &c., &c.

Every Watch is guaranteed.

Gold Repeating Watches striking hours and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO IF PAYMENT OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

REPAIRS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

C. MARCKS & CO.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN,
Will be opened shortly.
JEEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. The following BUNGALOWS are TO LET for next season:—

PARBUT HOUSE, an excellent view, well-furnished and fitted for two families. Rent Rs. 350.

WADIA LODGE, a large bungalow, good view and furnished. Rent Rs. 350.

KEEP SAKE, nice view. Rent Rs 250.

BUND SIDE. Rent Rs. 200.

No rain, sun shines, and weather nice since last Saturday.

RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL,
(LATE STAR AND GARTER.)
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is situated in the coolest part of the Fort, close to the G. I. P. Railway Station, and within five minutes' drive of the principal offices. It has been newly decorated and furnished, and is under European Management.

Boarders, per month........	Rs. 100
" by the day	" 4
Dinner	" 2
Tiffin........	" 1

PRIVATE TIFFIN ROOMS.
Tram Cars pass in front of the Hotel.
Rooms can be engaged by letter or telegram.
C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.

NOTICES.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c. For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

For Sale,
THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIS EDITION of the Municipal Act No. 3 of 1872, as amended by Act 4 of 1878, is issued by the "Indian Printing Press, Girgaum" in a neat and handy form, with large type and elegantly bound. It contains a very copious index, comprising the headings of all the sections, their numbers and pages, thus rendering reference very easy.

PRICE RS. 2.

Copies can be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, or at the "INDIAN PRINTING PRESS," No. 164, Girgaum.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co., Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW BREW is now being received; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

Prices for Cash Quarts ....Rs. 4 0 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... " 2 12 " 7 doz.
Hogshead .. " 53 0 per hhd.

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Sole Agents, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

WINES, &c.

FOR SALE, by J. C. BUSHBY & Co No. 2, Dean Lane.

CHAMPAGNE—	Net Cash	
"Perinet & Fils"..Qts. per doz.	Rs. 43	0
SHERRY—		
"Barton & Co."... " "	" 12	0
BORDEAUX—		
"Cissac Medoc"... " "	" 14	0
GINGER ALE—		
"Cantrell & Cochrane's," full size bottles........	" 4	0

NOTICE.

PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.
THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

SHIPPING HOUSES at home honor us with their support, as do many of the principal Club Houses.

Permit us to inform the Public that we have
13 assortment of Sherry Wines to select from.
10 assorted qualities of Clarets, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints,
4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
9 assorted qualities of Cognac.
3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to OWEN & ORELL, Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the nature of this awful scourge. After half a century we are in *statu quo.*

My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the putrefactive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body, and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives* and *astringents.* It is simple and *harmless,* and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to-be-understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders *must* be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.

ARMED WITH THIS MEDICINE CHOLERA NEED NO MORE BE FEARED THAN A COMMON COLD.

Cholera poison and this medicine are directly antagonistic, and cannot remain in the body as such.

No Household, Hospital, Camp, Railway Station, Ship, Tea or Indigo Plantation should be without this remedy for a single day, and no journey, however slight, should be undertaken without a supply of this medicine.

SMALL DOSES OF THIS REMEDY TAKEN DAILY WILL ACT AS A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST CHOLERA.

Address "GALEN," Umballa.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

THE MANGALAAD ESTATE, situated at head of Kotiaddi Pass, North Wynaad, containing 182 acres, about 14 acres Coffee in bearing and 68 acres Forest, Bungalow, Cooly Lines, &c.

For further particulars apply to MESSRS. PEIRCE, LESLIE & Co., Calicut.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadavi Road, Bombay, beg most respectfully to announce to their local and up-country customers, that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their FIRST SUPPLY of Fresh FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS. It is particularly requested that out-station orders should always be accompanied by remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price lists can be had Post free on application.

15th August, 1878.

W. LISTERMAN,
EUROPEAN GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,
22, MEADOW STREET,

BEGS to draw attention of the Public to his place of business where he undertakes the repairing and making of all kinds of Jewellery, and also old Gold and Silver Jewellery bought by him at reasonable charges.

Bombay, 21st August 1878.

HAVELOCK TOBACCO.

THIS FAVORITE BRAND can always be had from stock in any size wanted on application to W. WALLACE & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Sole Agents in Bombay for this Tobacco.

WALLACE & Co. are prepared to take Indents or orders F. O. B. at lower prices than can be taken by other parties as they are the authorized agents of MESSRS. WM. CAMERON & BRO.

LONDON AGENCY.
79, GREAT TOWER ST., E.C.

THE undersigned EXECUTES ORDERS for GOODS of all DESCRIPTIONS whether for the trade or for private persons.

P. LESLIE,
Late of the Firm of Peirce, Leslie & Co.

REFERENCES.
AGRA BANK, LIMITED, Madras and Bombay,
PEIRCE, LESLIE & Co., Calicut.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Esujee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUN POWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co., Sole Agents, No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS., DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consign ents of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ALLAN'S
SUPERIOR TWEED SUITS.

Coat and Trousers........	Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats......	" 36
Do. Frock Coats........	" 40

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

New Pattern Oxford Cloth Shirts with Collars, six for	Rs. 30
French Cambric Fancy Stripes and Spots, six for........	" 27

5, HUMMUM STREET.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH
BY TAKING
HOCKING'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient, or Brisk Purgative,* according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly half a century proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, and the other ordinary ailments of life. Manufactured only by Hocking Wilson and Co., 38, Duke St., Manchester Square, London.

AGENTS.
BOMBAY: MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.
CALCUTTA: SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS. 8 RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED ON ROSE.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in the elements the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches)

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.

This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.

Under the form of a "BON-BON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

AGENTS:—
SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.
BATHGATE & Co., ditto.
CORFIELD & Co., ditto.
BARRIE & Co., Madras.
TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
GLASGOW.

All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or References to a Firm in England.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies of shorter periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,00,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........	" 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........	" 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin........	" 4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........	Rs. 2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........	" 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........	" 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........	" 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to £3,758,042 STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ....£300,690
" 1872 ....£816,388

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,246,802.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum Street.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 35 pp.

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been Demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

HOW to PREVENT THREE GREAT SCOURGES of LIFE—CONSUMPTION, BLOOD POISONS, & EPIDEMICS by pleasant, simple, and natural means. In an able paper published in the pages of the "British Medical Journal," Dr. W. R. Ross states that liver derangement almost invariably precedes Consumption. By using the FRUIT SALT the blood is kept pure (by natural means), and the deposit of poisonous matter in the lungs prevented.

LORD BEACONSFIELD justly stated the other day that the health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and power as a State depend. For the most practical mode of preventing disease and premature death use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

As an invigorating beverage (prepared from sound ripe fruit), It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fevers, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES—APPALLING FACT!—Every year a great battle is fought in our midst (almost without a protest), in which twenty thousand are slain and a hundred thousand wounded from scarlet fever alone. True, but horrible. Can this fearful slaughter and sick-list not be prevented? Yes! Who's to blame? Read a large illustrated sheet given with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. The information is invaluable.

PREVENTABLE DEATH.—Why should fever, that vile slayer of millions of the human race, not be as much and more hunted up, and its career stopped, as the solitary wretch who causes his fellow a violent death? The murderer, as he is called, is quickly made example of by the law. Fevers are almost universally acknowledged to be preventable diseases; how is it that they are allowed to level their thousands every year and millions to suffer almost without protest? The most ordinary observer must be struck with the huge blunder. Who's to blame? For the means of preventing premature death from disease, use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and it is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring health, it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that, if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a household in the land would be without it, nor a single travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. ENO.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Amongst the many and varied medicinal discoveries of the nineteenth century none, perhaps, has advanced so rapidly into public notice as ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Comparatively unknown some year or so ago, this preparation, which is made from sound ripe fruit, is now met with in every quarter of the globe. The great merit which is claimed for it is that it keeps the blood pure and the system perfectly clear, and thus takes away the groundwork of malarious diseases so common to towns and districts which are ill-drained. There is little doubt but that the time will eventually come when fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered as offences against the well-being of communities at large; but we will, in all probability be some while yet before it shall have arrived at such a pitch of sanitary perfection. Meanwhile, we cannot withhold a welcome to any specific which may prove a means of preserving or restoring health. The simpler the better, so long only as it is effectual. ENO'S FRUIT SALT has been found an excellent corrective to the digestive organs, and in the colonies, in India, and in South America, has a largely increasing sale. It is better by far than 'nips,' and amongst the Good Templars—a numerous community all over the world—it is recognised not only as a refreshing but also as a stimulating drink."—*European Mail, Nov. 1, 1877.*

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it; the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDIN.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT were known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, Jan. 16, 1877.—A gentleman called in yesterday. He is a constant sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of mineral waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit. He says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house.—M. BERAL."

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "Fruit Salt" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-Pox, Small-pox, and all fevers or infectious diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. TRADE MARK—Eno's FRUIT SALT, FRUIT SALINE, OR FRUIT POWDER.—*Sold by the Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY — TREACHER & COMPANY.

N. B.—The trade supplied on favourable terms.

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